The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. | Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. | TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance

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The North Carolinian.

Office-'North Carolinian' Bld'g, Main St.,

One door east of the Albemarle House.

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W. L. REED, Attorney at Law, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare County, N. C.

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Mayor—D. B. Bradford.
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Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

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Special attention is paid to the traveling public. Care is taken to supply the table with the best the market affords.

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THE ALBEMARLE SALOON.

This elegant establishment in the Albemarle House, is now under the control of

JOHN DETRICK,
Of Norfolk, who proposes to keep a first-class
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Keeps New Ark Sparkling Cider, and D. Parker's Gates Co. Apple Brandy, and dispenses the choicest of delicacies in this line. The celebrated BEER of Thomas Beck & Son will be kept, and pure Gibson and other Whiskys, besides any good Liquors, Cigars, or Chewing or Smoking Tobacco that may be desired.

He invites a call from every one.

"Rejected."

Her little face is white with woe,
Her downcast eyes are wet;
She had not meant to grieve him so,
At least—at least—not yet;
It was so pleasant to be wooed,
So hateful to be won—
Ah! why should many a merry mood
End in so drear a one?

She draws the curtain back, and peers
Into the world beyond;
The garden gleams in flowery tiers,
The fish leap in the pond;
Behind there is a misty hill—
How gray it all has grown!
Perhaps it was her father's will,
Perhaps it is her own.

He turns aside, he pleads no more,
But goes with drooping head;
A man is often wounded sore,
Who dons a coat of red.
And so he sadly rides away,
Slowly o'er hill and plain;
But, let us hope, some other day
He will ride back again!

A WILD ADVENTURE.

Sam Tully and Caleb White were trapping in the Snake river region. They were men of desperate courage, who had taken their lives in their hands too often to care for the dangers of the life they led. Caleb—or Cale—White was a man who stood six feet two in his moccasins; a man whom you would hardly care to meet in the close tug of a desperate battle. His hard brown face was seamed with scars from bullet, knife and claws of wild beasts; and his muscular body showed the marks of many a desperate struggle.

Sam Tully was the beau ideal of a mountaineer. Although not so powerful as Cale, he was a man of great personal strength and desperate courage.

For many a year these two had roamed the trapping grounds together, fighting Indians, grizzlies and wolves; chased by night over the burning prairie; defending their camp against the sudden attack of red fiends, or spending recklessly, at the stations, the money which they had earned so hardly on the trapping ground.

They had been out all winter, and as spring approached the last cache was covered, and the trappers begun to think of returning home.

The camp was built up near the river, a tributary of the Snake, which flowed through dismal canyons, in which the light of day never shone; under the shadow of giant cliffs upon which human beings never yet set foot, and only spreading out at places where the cunning beaver had built his dam. The river was broken by great rapids and abounded in rare fish, upon which they had feasted royally for many days.

There was not a particle of ice in the channel now, for the rushing torrent had swept it down to the great river. They had a canoe, and had been discussing the chances of going down the stream in that, in order to save time.

"I'm ready to take the chances, if you are, Cale."

"I don't like to give myself away," said Caleb White. "What do we know about the river, after we get down to the big canyon, and who ever passed through it?"

"That's the fun of the thing, Cale; we do what no one else ever dared to do."

"I don't like it," replied White, who was by far the most prudent of the two. "I—ha! what is that?"

They seized their weapons and ran to the door of the hut, just in time to see a dozen Indians running down through the grass, blocking up the only way of escape. The moment the repeating rifles began to play upon them they went out of sight among the rocks and begun their gradual approach, which could only end in one way—the white trappers would be overwhelmed.

"There is only one chance, Cale," cried Sam Tully.

"And that?"

"The canoe."

"I'm your man," cried the giant trapper. "You push the canoe into the water, and throw in the weapons, while I keep these fellows in play. Ah! would you? Take that!"

An Indian had raised his tufted head to get a better shot at the trappers, but before he could get back the unfailing eyes of the trapper had looked through the double sights and the rifle cracked. The Indian sprung suddenly to his feet, spun sharp round upon his heel, and fell dead in his tracks.

The next moment the canoe shot out from the bank, and headed down through the boiling flood, plunging in the canyon below so rapidly that the Indians had scarcely time to recover from their amazement at the sudden exodus before they were out of sight. One of the Indians bounded to his feet, and uttered a low signal whoop, and two large canoes, containing in all about fifteen men, rounded a point in the river above and came flying down under the strokes of the paddles.

The Indians on the shore simply pointed down the stream, and the canoes dashed by at a furious speed, the wild yell of the paddlers announcing to the white men that they were pursued.

The first rapid passed, they entered a long stretch of water, where the current was only four or five miles an hour; and here the propelling force in the other canoes begun to tell, and they gained rapidly.

On each side of the canoes the canyon rose like a wall, two hundred feet in height, and they could only put all their strength in the paddles and dash on as fast as they could. Two miles further, and the canoes were scarcely a hundred yards behind, the Indians yelling like demons, as they saw the foe almost in their grasp.

Cale White shook his head, as he looked over his shoulder, when his canoe was suddenly seized by a mighty force and hurled downward, like a bullet from a rifle. They had struck another rapid, more powerful than the first, and the rocks absolutely seemed to fly past them.

"This is something like it," cried the daring Sam Tully. "How we do move?"

"I should say that we did, old boy," replied Cale. "I am only afraid that we are moving a trifle too fast."

"Don't you believe it. Those fellows seem to be standing still."

"They will get it in a moment. Look at that."

The headmost canoe appeared upon the crest of the rapid, and came flying down after them at furious speed. The Indians no longer used their paddles, with the exception of the man who sat in the stern, and by a touch on the water, now on this side then on the other, regulated the course of the canoe.

The second canoe followed in a moment, a little further in shore.

As they gazed, the bow of the last canoe was suddenly lifted into the air, as it struck a brown rock in the channel, which the occupants had tried in vain to avoid. The fierce current caught the stern, and in an instant there was nothing left of the light craft save broken fragments, while the occupants, with loud shrieks of terror, were borne swiftly on by the resistless tide.

"That ends them," said Cale White. "Be careful, Sam; for your life."

On, on, borne by the power which they could not resist, the two canoes were hurried. There was a sense of wild exultation in the hearts of the white men, for they could see that their enemies would have gladly escaped, if they could, from the perils which surrounded them. Their mad desire for scalps and plunder had led them into a trap, and they no longer thought of the canoe before them. They knew, as the whites did not, the terrible danger before them; for they had explored the banks of the stream on foot many times. The river suddenly narrowed, and they rushed into a canyon barely twenty feet wide, nearly roofed over by the cliff upon each side. The current was not quite so rapid here, and they guided the canoe more easily.

"This gets interesting, Cale," said Sam Tully, as they went on through the narrow pass. "We are going"—

"To our death!" replied Cale White, in a solemn voice. "Do you hear the falls?"

Through the splash of water and the dip of the paddles they heard a low, dead, tremulous roar, which was the sound of falling water. For a moment the bronzed face of Sam Tully blenched, and then he drew his figure up proudly.

"Better than the scalping knife or the stake, old friend. As the Frenchman says: 'Vive la mort!'"

Long live death! It was before them, for, as they shot out of the narrow pass, they saw the fall before them, how high they could not tell; but the smoke which arose showed that it was not a small one.

"Keep her head to it," cried Cale. "If we don't get through it, good-bye forever."

The swift current caught them, and the canoe, hurled forward with terrible force, went flying toward the verge. A moment more and it shot out into the mist, and went down into the unknown depths. Each man clung to his paddle, as he went down, held by an invisible power, whirled to and fro, as in a mælstrom, and then shot up into the light, below the falls.

Far below them the canoe floated, and as the rapid current swept them down, the two men looked back, in time to see the other canoe come over the fall, sideways, without an occupant. It was hurled far out, and fell lightly on the water, only to be arrested by the strong hand of Cale White.

The Indians, appalled by their danger, had upset the canoe in their frantic efforts to escape. What became of them the trappers never knew, for when they reached the foot of the rapid, far below the falls, and righted the canoe, they made no pause, but hurried down the stream, and before night were safely floating in the waters of Snake river. Two days later they reached a fort in safety.

Fashion Notes.

Hats for summer wear are large.

Costumes still govern the feminine toilet.

All toilets are much trimmed with ribbon bows.

Satin finished ribbons are much used for dress trimmings.

The fashionable material, bastiste, comes in all shades.

Ribbons of silk canvas gauze are very fashionable for summer.

The Revolution hat has a high pointed crown and many feathers.

Foulard and Surah underlinen is largely patronized in Paris.

Dresses appear to be growing longer and longer and tighter and tighter.

A fashionable garniture for straw hats—cherries and strawberries with bronze foliage.

Black kid belts, with aumoniere bags bearing the monogram of the bearer, are worn.

A novelty in grenadine dresses are the green ones, trimmed with gold or silver braid.

Brocaded grenadine, trimmed with thread lace, is one of the favorite selections in grenadine dresses.

With the ultra-fashionables who are using red carriage parasols, scarfs are being substituted for other wraps.

White muslin dresses are seen without overskirts or polonaises, the skirts being covered with small flounces.

Dresses having the skirt flat, as required by fashion, but trimmed to simulate a panier, will be the great success of the season in Paris.

Fashionable modistes are attempting to again introduce tartans into favor. The black and white tartans, or shepherd's plaid, is most popular.

"Soie Centennial"—summer silks of the national colors sent over by the Lyons factories. The ground is navy, with pencil stripes of blue and rose.

Bonnets are worn according to the fancy of each individual—over the face, back on the head, or in other of the different fashions of the past two or three years.

Bandoleers, the shoulder belt of the soldier, but for ladies' wear are made of steel beads and of silver mixed with silk embroidery; they can be added to any bodice.

Milliners are beginning to trim hats with rails; they twist them about the crown, fastening them at one side with a ribbon bow or wing, and leave a long end escape to draw over the face when desired.

Fashionable summer materials furnish, for early morning wear, fine woolen and all kindred stuffs; for day wear are taffetas, barege, China crepe, faille mixed with foulard, soft silk broche and Louisine; for country wear and excursions the two favorite fabrics are batiste and Madras, and for evening occasions gauze muslin, crepe lisse and light foulard.

The Fenian Prisoner.

The long agitation over the imprisonment of Edward D. M. Condon by Great Britain has been brought, so far as the United States Congress is concerned, to conclusion. The following joint resolution, reported by Mr. Conkling, went to the President for signature:

Whereas Edward D. M. Condon, a citizen of the United States, is now and has been for some time closely confined in prison under the sentence of a British court, and whereas an earnest and profound desire, evidenced by resolutions of State legislatures and petitions numerously signed and addressed to Congress, is entertained by a large and respectable portion of the people of the United States that he should be speedily released; therefore

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby requested to take such steps as, in his judgment, may tend to obtain the pardon or release of the said Edward D. M. Condon from imprisonment.

A WOMAN'S HOTEL.—The "Woman's Hotel," designed by Mr. A. T. Stewart for the accommodation of working girls, is rapidly approaching completion, and will probably be opened for occupancy early next spring. The building has five hundred rooms which will be neatly furnished and supplied with gas and steam heat. It is the intention to have good meals furnished at cost prices, or at about fifteen cents apiece.

THE SWISS EXHIBIT.

Wonders of the Watch Department—Wood Carvings—School Apparatus—Lace Curtains—Embroideries.

At first the Swiss section at the Centennial, says a *Tribune* correspondent, disappoints by its small extent, but the visitor loses this feeling when he sees how much is crowded into a little space, and how compactly and systematically the articles are disposed. With few exceptions, all the important export industries of the mountain republic are represented. The section is arranged in a series of courts inclosed by showcases of the severest plainness, the iron frames being painted a Quaker drab color, unrelieved by any ornament. Taking them in their order from the main aisle toward the wall, these inclosures might be called, from the principal exhibits they respectively contain, the court of watches, of education, of embroideries, of textile fabrics, and of wood carvings and chemical products. In the latter stands a pretty little one-story chalet, used as an office for the commission. In the last century watchmaking has become the dominant industry in the French speaking cantons of Switzerland. More than 200,000 watches, representing a value of over $20,000,000, are produced annually. It is no wonder that this great manufacturing interest is given the most prominent position in the Swiss section. There are forty-five exhibitors of watches, chronometers, and parts of watches, and their products embrace the whole range of pocket timepieces, from the cheapest silver cylinder escapement up to wonderfully elaborate pieces of mechanism that strike the hour and the minute and tell the day of the month and the phase of the moon.

There are watches, too, so small that they are inserted in finger rings and in charms for ladies' chains, and one miracle of minuteness is contained in a gold penholder. It has three dials of three-sixteenths of an inch diameter each, indicating the time, the day of the week, and the date of the month. The price is $800. The watches set in gold rings are a little larger and cost in the neighborhood of $300. The most valuable watch shown is held at $1,000, gold. It is an hour, quarter and minute repeater; has an independent second hand, and a calendar of the day, month and year, and shows the changes of the moon. Some very handsome engraved work in gold, of different colors, is displayed in watch cases, and the only painting mentioned in the Swiss catalogue is a copy of Greuze "Morning" on the inner case of a watch; so it would seem that what little art there is in Switzerland is the servant of time. People who are curious about "movements," "jewels," and other features of the insides of watches, can study the subject *ad libitum* on the cases of "parts" exhibited. The jewels, by the way, are not glass, as many have no doubt imagined, but are real stones. For the cheapest grades of watches aqua marina is used, for the better grades garnets, and rubies for the best.

Scientific instruments, for the making of which the Swiss are celebrated, electric clocks, and music boxes are shown in the same court with the watches. The largest music box is in the form of a sideboard, plays thirty-six tunes, and costs $2,000. A smaller one, playing only eight tunes, but combining with the ordinary music box machinery a reed organ, a drum, and a chime of bells, is also valued at $2,000. A chalet of carved oak, containing a clock, a music box, and a singing bird, is a pretty novelty.

The group of education is especially interesting. With those of engineering and architecture it occupies the largest of the series of courts. Every canton in the Confederation is represented. We see here school books of all kinds, a full array of articles used in the Froebel system of object teaching—collections of minerals, plants, insects, pieces of the skins of animals, geometrical figures, diagrams and a great variety of other objects designed to lead the child to the study of nature—plain and relief maps, philosophical apparatus, plans of schoolhouses, specimens of drawings and modeling executed by pupils in the public schools, etc. Every canton establishes its own system of education, but it is evident that there exists a substantial uniformity among them. In the group of engineering material for many days of study is furnished by the drawings, photographs, and volumes of description of the system of intercommunication which has overcome the great obstacles presented by nature in the Alpine ranges, and covered the country with a netword of railways and with the best turnpikes in Europe. The cartographic art, which in Switzerland, as in France and Germany, has been brought to a degree of perfection unknown in this country, is represented by an admirable collection of maps, large and small—some so elaborate in details as to show every depression and elevation in the surface of the country, and every chalet and footpath.

The third contains the lace curtains and the embroideries from the cantons of Appenzell and St. Gallen—very beautiful work, especially the fern pattern curtains, which at a little distance remind one of nothing so much as of delicate frosting on glass. The raised patterns, produced by building up the figures stitch on stitch until they stand out in bold relief, are also exceedingly attractive, and the embroideries upon white goods, and upon silks, woolens, and velvets are of an elegance that leaves nothing to be desired. Some of the work is done by hand and some by machinery; but so perfect are the machines now in use that it is almost impossible to distinguish one kind of work from the other. Evidently the slow and laborious work of hand embroidery will soon be a thing of the past, like hand weaving and hand knitting. Not the least admirable peculiarity of the curtains is their cheapness. Handsome pairs are marked $15, $18, $20, and $25, but the would-be purchaser is a little disappointed to find that the duty must be added. You find an article that pleases you, and ask the price. It is perhaps ten dollars. "How cheap!" you exclaim. "Yes, very cheap, answers the exhibitor, "but your government will make you pay five dollars for the privilege of buying it—the duty is fifty per cent."

In the fourth court are the silks of Zurich—handsome colors and good fabrics, but not of as fine finish as the Lyons goods—the straw goods, the braids of mixed straw and silk, paper and strips of metallic foil, used for hats and for fancy boxes, and the horsehair braids that go to Paris to be made up into hats. Here, too, are the silk bolting cloths—a Swiss specialty that is considered a great triumph of the weaver's art—coarse, cheap cotton fabrics, of the color known as Turkey red, abound. They have little merit besides cheapness, and the market for them is almost exclusively in Turkey, Arabia and the North African trade.

Penetrating into the last court we come first to the carved wood work from the Bermese Oberland—specimens of which are pretty sure to fill a good deal of space in the trunks of American tourists returning from Switzerland. All these pretty articles—chalets, clocks, chessmen, boxes and mantel ornaments, are cut out by hand in the cottages of the peasants high up among the Alps, in the winter season, when they can do no outdoor work. Yew, linden, walnut, maple, pear, chestnut, cherry and oak, are the woods used. The art is handed down from generation to generation, and the children begin while quite young to help their parents in the simpler kinds of carving. The best specimen in the collection is a bookholder in white maple, with Alpine roses and edelweiss, carved in the closest imitation of nature. Surrounding the chalet at the extreme rear of the section are shelves where condensed milk, chocolate, aniline dyes and fancy liquors mingle curiously with photographs. There are also a few breech loading guns of the regulation pattern used in the Swiss army—a manifest adaptation of the American inventions of Winchester and Henry.

The Opossum.

On the table before us, in a bottle, are some strange looking specimens that ninety-nine persons out of a hundred would pronounce very young field mice. There are eleven specimens in all, and they could all be packed away in a receptacle the size of a walnut.

There are but two opinions as to their identity; mice first, then if the guesser is bold he will say young rats, only to take it back, adding that they are hardly large enough. The truth is that they are the young of the opossum, one of the strangest animals we have. The bulk of fifty such infants would not equal in size one newly born kitten or rabbit, yet the mothers are nearly equal in size.

When the young opossums are born they are about as large as a small cherry, and resemble for all the world a young terrier pup. They are as innocent of any covering but a pinkish white skin as the palm of an infant's hand.

The pouch in the mother's belly contains the teats, and on them stick the young ones—like wax, would be the orthodox comparison, but really harder and closer than a pup to an old boot. Care must be taken when they are loosened, or the head will divorce itself from the body and remain hanging to the maternal fount, so closely do they adhere.

How they get to the teats is not known to us, and we doubt very much if there are many who have ever witnessed the *modus operandi* of the transfer. Being a nocturnal animal, and having passed into a proverb for shamming, we doubt very much if any one ever saw just how these poor little fellows, with their bull pup heads and pin tails, got hold of the teats to hold on so bravely. It is probably the case that the mother places them there. When once fastened they have to do considerable tumbling before being able to shift for themselves.

Where the mother is traveling about or lying down, her family must look out for themselves, and they are squarely on their feet only when she is lying on her back, from which we infer that they do not get many diversions of the kind. The only leading business of the first of their lives is to get a good hold and then hang on.

When they are large enough to let loose they are then on their own hook, which is, in their case, the tail. We have noticed an old one hanging by her fore feet from a limb on a summer's night, with a double handful of well grown opossums, with their tails twined around hers, while she was swaying to and fro, evidently giving the children a swing.

The opossum is omnivorous, and though having a decided preference for birds and their eggs, will take kindly to constructing a home inside a dead horse. In confinement it will eat anything, and would sooner be in the dark than not. Being a good digger, an expert climber, and skillful at playing 'possum when overtaken by an enemy, the question might arise as to why we are not overrun with them when they are so prolific?

The answer is, that the woods are full of them, and they are commoner than cats, but being of no value as an article of commerce, nocturnal, and not often eaten, we do not see much of them.—*Rod and Gun.*

The Indian Question.

Referring to the war with the Sioux Indians, the New York *Herald* says: We shall have to fight out of this as best we can—as we have before—with triumph in the end, but with humiliation all the same, with a loss of money and, perhaps, of life. But now, when we are mourning the death of brave men, and what looks like a reverse to our arms, why can we not take up the Indian question again and solve it? Can we not deal justly with the Indian? Of course Sheridan will reinforce Crook and of course there will be another battle and a terrible punishment of the Indians. But is this all? Why not end the whole question now? Why not make one job of the Indian business? Why not march against the Indians with force enough to make every one a prisoner? Then why not give them some one place to inhabit and keep them within its limits? There are not as many Indians in the whole country as there are inhabitants in the lower wards of New York, and we certainly could handle them without this constant drain of blood and treasure. We might take Arizona or New Mexico, or we might purchase Lower California and have a territory under military rule where every Indian could live. Is it consistent with our civilization and with common sense to allow the Indian to rove over a country as fine as that around the Black Hills, preventing its developement in order that he may shoot game and scalp his neighbors. That can never be. This region must be taken from the Indian even as we took Pennsylvania and Illinois. But while we build empires on his plains we should not kill him, we should not rob him, we should not treat him as a panther or a grizzly bear. If the exciting news from the Sioux region only awakens in us a sense of duty neglected, of opportunities wasted, of unnecessary losses in money and life, if it only compels us to do justice to the Indian, it will, in the end, be a blessing to him and an honor to ourselves.

The Currency Question.

The following is the vote by States in the Democratic national convention on the motion to adopt Ewing's substitute for the currency plank, which was adopted:

YEAS.

Illinois	18	Ohio	25
Indiana	30	Pennsylvania	58
Iowa	5	Tennessee	24
Kansas	10	Virginia	1
Kentucky	24	West Virginia	10
Michigan	5		
Missouri	9	Total	219

NAYS.

Alabama	20	Missouri	20
Arkansas	12	Nebraska	6
California	12	Nevada	6
Colorado	6	New Hampshire	10
Connecticut	12	New Jersey	18
Delaware	6	New York	70
Florida	8	North Carolina	20
Georgia	22	Ohio	18
Illinois	22	Oregon	6
Iowa	17	Rhode Island	8
Louisiana	16	South Carolina	14
Maine	11	Texas	16
Maryland	16	Vermont	10
Massachusetts	26	Virginia	21
Michigan	17	Wisconsin	20
Minnesota	10		
Mississippi	16	Total	515

NOT ANOTHER CHANCE.—"Vell, sare," said a Centennial restaurant keeper, shrugging his shoulders, when a customer from Arkansas demurred to paying a dollar for a cup of coffee and a roll, "ze price he may luke large; zat I admete; but zen, sare, reflect zat you nafer hafe anozzer shance like zese for une huntret years."

A TEXAS WEDDING.

An Interesting Description of Life on the Frontier—Setting Out in Life by a Texan Couple.

A *Sun* correspondent, writing from Coleman county, Texas, fifty miles from Fort Worth, gives the details of a wedding in Texas. The bride was, as the correspondent was informed, "Old Jaquette's daughter. We call him 'Don' for short. The girl's name is Myreen. We call her 'Reenie,' and that chap that's goin' to git her is old Uvalde's son 'Mig,' 'the blood' that saved her from a pack of Mexican hounds up the valley of the Rio Pecos about six months ago."

Guests from far and wide arrived in wagons and on horseback. Backwoods maidens and stalwart cattle keepers in staid and gay colors, sunbonnets and buckskins, were chatting and gossiping under the trees, the same as church audiences in civilization. Everybody seemed to have clusters of flowers, and for a time those rough and sturdy men of the plains suffered their broad sombreros to be ornamented with wreaths and brows bound with gay handkerchiefs by fair and gentle hands.

The bride was dark as her father, and her eyes were moist with silvery tears, shadowed by heavy brows and lashes. Her raven black hair hung in curly ringlets down her back, and two white sprays of orange blossoms were worn among them. Her dress was of white satin, trimmed with gold, reaching just to her ankles; white satin boots covered her small feet, and a necklace of pearls encircled her white round neck. She stood about five feet eight inches in height, yet looked small by the side of the tall and well shaped man who was to be her husband. He was dressed in a buckskin suit, richly ornamented. The suit came from the Cherokee country. He had long, brown hair, sharp gray eyes, regular features, and was a handsome man, standing six feet three inches and weighing two hundred and eighty pounds.

The wedding ring was of heavy gold, and in return the bride presented her husband with a breastpin. When the benediction was pronounced the young Texan rangers crowded out the old people, and with their broad palms they shook the happy pair heartily by the hands.

"Make way," said the groom, "give the boys a chance. Every one of you come forward, right here, I want to see you all have a good time."

The brawny arms of the cattle drovers were extended in joyous congratulations, the music of the violin, banjo, and tambourine struck up, and in a few minutes the grove resembled a beautiful ballroom.

Among the company were four or five beautiful octoroons in red dresses, low-necked waists, red slippers, black hair with red roses as their only ornaments. They formed a set with as many wild looking cattle owners, and they danced a cotillion with the ease and grace of Mexican dancers. In another group were several guitar players, all women, who were singing and playing. A pretty young maiden and a lad were executing a double "Texan fling," an uncouth, fantastic turn and twist, that requires plenty of action and strength in the limbs. Bashful young men retired and indulged in a mustang race; others had a quoiting match, and still others threw knives, jumped, ran, elevated heavy weights, and the rest of the men stood and talked of the sports of the chase, politics, and the cattle trade. Refreshments followed in close order. Songs were sung, and the violin, guitar, accordeon, tambourine, and flute sounded louder and louder.

The grove was the scene of joy and hilarity at noon when the horn was sounded and the announcement for dinner was made. The repast was plain but substantial. All there was to eat was piled upon the tables. Enough had been prepared to feed five hundred people. Two young oxen had been roasted, and vegetables had been provided in the same lavish manner.

While they were at dinner, opportunity was given to look at some of the presents. The groom had received a fine Mexican saddle, a pair of heavy pistols, a bridle made of plaited hair, a beautiful silver mounted rifle, a plaited hair lasso, silver flask, long dagger, pair of high top boots of alligator leather, set of rifle accouterments, silver tobacco box, silver plated spurs and many other articles that are used by drovers and hunters. Not a single article of jewelry was given to him. The only thing that approached household goods was a magnificent panther skin to be used as a robe. The bride received a magnificent little mustang of fine proportions, cream colored mane and tail and high bred; then she had a beautiful saddle and bridle; a cage of beautiful tropical birds; a fine St. Bernard dog; a pair of twin calves, as white and as beautiful as the driven snow; a pet fawn; a globe of beautiful gold fish, that were brought all the way from New Orleans by an agent of that city; together with a variety of bracelets, eardrops, rings and two beautiful coral necklaces, studded with diamonds; a large gold cross, and a diamond studded watch and chain.

After dinner there was a wild time. Such examples of reckless riding had rarely if ever been seen in this section of Texas. The racing was exciting, yet fraught with danger. The maidens applauded and shouted at the tops of their voices, as the herders dashed by on their fiery mustangs. Then there was more music and dancing, and thus the sport was continued until four o'clock, when they departed, after wishing the couple long life, happiness and prosperity.

When the parents of the bride were ready to depart, the groom mounted his horse, and the young wife vaulted in her own saddle by the aid of the strong arm of her husband, and the party rapidly galloped away to their home, where the young couple were to spend a week and then return, to commence life in earnest.

Sugar Beet Culture.

Renewed attention has been called to the value of the sugar beet, and extensive experiments have been recently made to test the various methods of culture employed. Among these, the experiments of Deherian and Fremy throw some light on the question of fertilizers. Beets were first planted in sterile sand, and then supplied with various solutions in water. With distilled water the roots remained in a merely rudimentary state, and with common water they gained slightly in weight. With water containing phosphates they grew much larger, but did not give roots weighing over one hundred grains (about three and one-half ounces). An application of ammonial salts or nitrates gave better results, but it was only by combining the phosphates and nitrates that roots of even the normal size were produced. The experiments were continued in rich garden soils, with a view to find the cause of the reported loss of sugar in roots grown on old and highly manured plantations. These experiments are said to point to the fact that in such soils the excess of nitrogeneous materials tends to give the roots an excess of nitrogen at the expense of the sugar. Soils less rich and more equally supplied with lime, potash and phosphorous, are therefore suggested by these authorities as likely to give roots having a good proportion of sugar.

Dom Pedro's Father.

Apropos of Dom Pedro's visit to this country, an interesting story is told. It will be remembered that in 1822 the Brazilians rebelled against Portugal under the oppressive acts of the Cortes, proclaimed their independence, and conferred the imperial crown on Dom Pedro, the son of John VI. of Portugal, then regent during his father's absence. This was the father of the present Dom Pedro. He ruled till 1831, when forced to it by growing dissatisfaction, which culminated in a short but violent revolution, he abdicated in favor of his son. Popular feeling against him was bitter, and his personal safety was threatened so that he was forced to conceal himself.

It was at this juncture that a Stonington vessel put into Rio Janeiro with a cargo consigned to the British consul at that place. Her master was Capt. Thomas Dunbar, of Stonington, an old sailor, with the courage of a lion and the heart of a child. He lay in port some days, discharging and receiving cargo, and was at length ready to sail. The night before his departure the British consul sent for him to come to the consulate, and after a long preliminary conversation, told him that the emperor was in hiding in his house, and asked Capt. Dunbar to aid in his escape. This the latter at once consented to do. The question then arose how it should be effected. The wharves and water fronts were lined with police and soldiers, watching for the royal fugitive, and escape seemed impossible. A plan was finally agreed upon, and in the end proved successful.

The ship, which lay at one of the wharves, was got ready for sea the next morning, and was on the point of getting under way when the captain suddenly recollected that he had forgotten to take his ship bread aboard. A messenger was accordingly dispatched, and in some way it was procured at the consulate. A wagon load of biscuit in barrels was sent down and rolled across the wharf and into the vessel's hold. In one of them was Pedro I. The ship got under way, and when safe from pursuit the cask was opened and he was liberated, nearly exhausted by his position. The ship came to Stonington, where he landed unrecognized, and whence he left for Europe. He made Capt. Dunbar a present of $200 for his service, which at the time was considered a munificent reward. Capt. Dunbar frequently related the story in later years, and in an exceedingly graphic manner. He lived to be over eighty, and died a few years ago at the residence of his son-in-law, Capt. Hall, near Westerly, R. I.

How to Treat Sunstroke.

Sunstroke is caused by excessive heat, and especially if the weather is "muggy." It is more apt to occur in the second, third, or fourth day of a heated term than on the first. Loss of sleep, worry, excitement, close sleeping rooms, debility, and abuse of stimulants predispose. It is much more apt to attack those working in the sun, and especially between the hours of eleven o'clock in the morning and four o'clock in the afternoon. On hot days wear thin clothing. Have as cool sleeping rooms as possible. Avoid loss of sleep and all unnecessary fatigue. If working indoors and where there is artificial heat, see that the room is well ventilated.

If working in the sun wear a light hat (not black, as it absorbs heat) and put inside of it on the head a wet cloth or a large green leaf; frequently lift the hat from the head and see that the cloth is wet. Do not check perspiration, but drink what water you need to keep it up, as perspiration prevents the body from being overheated. Have wherever possible an additional shade, as a thin umbrella, when walking, a canvas or board cover when working in the sun. When much fatigued do not go to work, or be excused from work, especially after eleven o'clock in the morning on very hot days, especially if the work is in the sun. If a feeling of fatigue, dizziness, headache or exhaustion occurs cease work immediately, lie down in a shady and cool place, apply cold cloths to and pour cold water over head and neck. If any one is overcome by the heat give the person cool drinks of water or cold black tea or cold coffee, if able to swallow. If the skin is hot and dry, sponge with or pour cold water over the body and limbs, and apply to the head pounded ice wrapped in a towel or other cloth. If there is no ice at hand keep a cold cloth on the head, and pour cold water on it as well as on the body.

If the person is pale, very faint, and pulse feeble, let him inhale ammonia for a few seconds, or give him a teaspoonful of aromatic spirits of ammonia (hartshorn) in two tablespoonfuls of water with a little sugar.

What a "Penstock" Is.

Several times during the past year the *Free Press* has been asked by Eastern papers to explain what a "penstock" is. The Philadelphia *Chronicle* can't for the life of it make out the meaning of the word, and Boston, with Worcester, Webster and Harvard University at hand, is just as ignorant. Gentlemen, look this way. You go to a plumber and tell him you want to secure a family supply of water. He fools around from six days to six weeks, and his man comes and digs a ditch from some point in the back yard to the water main in the street. If you have any money or patience left, one end of an inch lead pipe is connected to the main, and the other end cut short off wherever you designate it. The last end is fitted with a stop-cock and a waste-cock, connected to a perpendicular pipe reaching to the surface of the ground, and this latter pipe is inclosed in a wooden box four inches square. An iron rod runs down the box beside the pipe to the stop-cock, and the rod is fitted with a handle. When finished, a "penstock" is a box four inches square, rising from two to three feet above the ground, with a handle on one side and a spout on the other. Turn the handle one way and the water gushes out of the spout and the water board have got a death grip on you. Turn it the other way, and the water stops. This is called a penstock. Lead it into the house and you can call it by any name you want to. The only "hydrants" in Detroit are for fire purposes. If other towns prefer to call penstocks hydrants, it's nothing to Detroit. We have plenty of time here to hunt up a name for everything, and time enough to pronounce long names slowly and intelligently. Penstocks have been known here for a great many years, and Detroit will continue to use the word.—*Free Press.*

Charitably Inclined.

Between fifty and sixty public institutions, most of them charitable ones, have received from Mrs. A. T. Stewart donations varying from $500 to $3,000 each. The amount thus given already exceeds $74,000. These charities are understood to be in accordance with the expressed wishes of the deceased merchant, which have been executed with a thoughtful promptness. It is said that the deserving claims of other institutions are being examined by Mrs. Stewart, with a view to further donations.

When Giardina was asked how long it would take to learn to play the violin, he replied: "Twelve hours a day for twenty years."

STRANGE JUGGLING FEATS.

How a Company were Amused in India—Transformation of a Leather Strap into an Enormous Hooded Snake—A Boy Turned into a Thread Machine—Magic Indeed.

The jugglers' party consisted of two men, a woman, a lad, and a child of about four years of age. They had with them a large basket containing their stock in trade, and, with the exception of the woman, they were but scantily clad. The latter had a small Indian tabor before her, which she occasionally snatched up and struck with the tips of her fingers, to add expression to some of the wild chants which were introduced during the phases of the exhibition.

A leathern strap was unrolled and laid on the ground open to view; a subdued choral incantation followed; there was a slight but perceptible nervous twitching motion of the strap, when one of the performers, crying out, "Cover him up! cover him up, or he will bite us!" placed a large wicker-work basket, called a tapah, over it and covered it with a cloth; then, siezing a strange looking musical instrument, the body of which consisted of a small, dry gourd, he produced a succession of wild, droning notes, not unlike the treble of a bagpipe. His companion removed the basket, and, in lieu of the leathern strap, there was an enormous live cobra, a hooded snake with crest erect, darting out its double tongue and swaying about a foot of its body from side to side, the rest being arranged in a close coil. All drew back their chairs in undisguised alarm. Meanwhile the snake, though evidently charmed by the music, kept his bright eyes directed on the movements of the party, whom he seemed to regard as his natural foes. The woman was the first to attack her ancient enemy by slyly attempting to nip his tail. He hissed forth his displeasure, and made a dart at her hand, but she was too quick for him. With equal success the lad and the man who was not playing continued to provoke the reptile for a minute or two, but he at length bit the latter in the hand. The blood trickled slowly from the wound, but the man drew from a small bag about his person what appeared to be a small, dark colored flat stone, and pressing it upon the wound left it there, for it appeared to have adhesive and styptic properties. In about two minutes the blood ceased to flow, and the quasi stone dropped off. A small basket was then put before the snake, into which he quietly glided and was hid from sight.

One of the jugglers then brought forth a ball of fine twine, and unwound about fifty yards of it in a coil in his hand; this coil he cut through with a knife, at each end of its diameter; then again and again repeated the operation until the twine had been divided into pieces not exceeding four inches in length. Taking up these disjecta he put them into the lad's mouth and bade him swallow them, which, after some effort, he to all appearance did. Then asking one of the company for a sharp penknife, the man obviously made an incision in the skin of the lad's stomach. From this he picked out with the point of the knife the end of a thread; this thread he pulled forth, at first gently, then faster, then hand over hand, until he had coiled down on the ground a continuous length of about one hundred yards of wet sewing thread. This, if a deception, was a marvelous one, for the operation had all the appearance and tokens of reality, since the skin of the stomach was slightly raised around the orifice, through which the thread was being evidently drawn.

Our friends were fairly puzzled, and to add to their perplexity, the operator cut off the thread close to the skin, and placed a piece of sticking plaster over it, leaving it to be inferred that the supply of thread was unlimited, and could be drawn upon "to order."

An empty flower pot was now placed upon the floor by the juggler, who requested that his comrades might be allowed to bring up some garden mold from the little plot of ground below. Permission being accorded, the man went, and in two minutes returned with a small quantity of fresh earth tied up in a corner of his chudder, which was deposited in the flower pot and lightly pressed down. Taking from his basket a dry mango stone, and handing it round to the company that they might examine it, and satisfy themselves that it was really what it seemed, the juggler scooped out a little earth from the center of the flower pot and placed the stone in the cavity. He then turned the earth lightly over it and, having poured a little water over the surface, shut the flower pot out of view, by means of a sheet thrown over a small triangle.

And now, amid a full chorus of voices and rat-tat-tat accompaniment of the tabor, the stone germinated; presently a section of the cloth was drawn aside, and gave to view the tender shoot, characterized by two long leaves of a blackish brown color. The cloth was readjusted, and the incantation resumed. Not long was it, however, before the cloth was a second time drawn aside, and it was then seen that the two first leaves had given place to several green ones, and that the plant now stood nine or ten inches high. A third time, and the foliage was much thicker, the sapling being about thirteen to fourteen inches in height. A fourth time, and the little miniature tree, now about eighteen inches in height, had ten or twelve mangoes about the size of walnuts hanging about its branches. Finally, after the lapse of three or four minutes, the cloth was altogether removed, and the fruit, having the perfection of size, though not of maturity, was plucked and handed to the spectators, and, on being tasted, was found to be approaching ripeness, being sweetly acid.

Good Advice.

Referring to certain events which have taken place at the capitol of the United States within a few weeks the *Congregationalist* utters the following very sound advice:

1. If you are writing letters that are in any wise of a questionable character, be sure that the man to whom you send them is friendly to you; and that he always will be,

2. Be sure that he is a cautious man; and that he will never break down and lose his discretion.

3. Be sure that he has no business partner of whom the same things are not true.

4. Be sure that he has no relative or connection of any sort, whose names begin with any letter of the alphabet.

5. Do not write those letters.

A Heartrending Disclosure.

Very recently, a gentleman giving a dinner party was persuaded, much against his wishes, to allow his young hopeful, a spoiled child, to join the company.

Thinking that many of the rich dishes were not good for the boy, he objected to his partaking of them, but eventually gave way on the child threatening: "If I am not allowed to have it, I'll tell!"

This went on for some time, until the father made a stand, refusing firmly to let the boy have any wine, adding:

"And you may tell, if you like."

Amidst roars of laughter, the child at once called out with glee:

"My new knickerbockers are made out of a pair of ma's old curtains!"

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

The Elections Since the Existence of the United States and the Results—An Interesting Sketch.

The number of votes in the electoral college in 1864 was 331. Of these Lincoln and Johnson received 212 and McClellan and Pendleton twenty-one.

The electoral votes during the contest of 1872 numbered 366, of which Grant and Wilson received 300, and Greeley and Brown sixty-six.

The result of the election of 1844 was a signal victory for Polk. The number of electoral votes in 1844 was 275, of which Polk and Dallas received 170; and Clay and Frelinghuysen 105.

The first regular national convention of which any record exists met in Philadelphia in September, 1830. It was called the United States Anti-Masonic Convention, and was composed of ninety-six delegates.

Three Presidential aspirants and their Vices entered the lists in 1856. At this election there were 296 electoral votes. Of these Buchanan and Breckenridge received 174, Fremont and Dayton got 114, and Fillmore and Donelson received eight.

In the election of 1840 the number of electoral votes was 294. Van Buren received sixty, Harrison 234. There were four candidates for Vice-President. Polk received one vote; Tazewell, of Virginia, eleven; Johnson, forty-eight, and Tyler 234.

The electoral vote in 1848 was 290. The contestants were two for each position. For President, Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana, received 163 votes, and Cass, of Michigan, 127. For Vice-President, Millard Fillmore received 163 votes, and Butler 127.

The number of electoral votes in the contest of 1852 was 296. Of these Pierce and King received 254, and Scott and Graham but forty-two. In this contest Pierce and King carried all the States, except Tennessee, Kentucky, Massachusetts and Vermont.

The contest in 1828 was very lively, and resulted in the election of Jackson by a very large majority. There were, in 1828, 291 electoral votes, of which Jackson received 178 and Adams eighty-three. For Vice-President, Calhoun received 171 votes; Rush, eighty-three, and Smith, seven.

The Congressional caucus nominated Madison for a second term in 1812. This year ushered in the first attempt at a nominating convention. The electoral vote was 217, of which, for President, Madison received 128 and Clinton eighty-nine. Gerry, of Massachusetts, was selected for Vice-President over Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania.

The whole number of electoral votes in the election of 1860 was 303. The contestants were Lincoln and Hamlin, Breckenridge and Lane, Bell and Everett, and Douglas and Johnson. Lincoln and Hamlin received 180 votes; Breckenridge and Lane, seventy-two; Bell and Everett, thirty-nine, and Douglas and Johnson, twelve.

In 1804 the contest lay between Jefferson and Pinckney for President, and George Clinton and Rufus King, both of New York, for Vice-President. The electoral vote was this time 176. Jefferson and Clinton each received 162 votes. The electoral vote in 1808 was 175, of which, for President, Madison received 122 ballots. Pinckney was elected Vice-President.

In 1820 the electoral votes numbered 235, of which Monroe received 231, and John Quincy Adams got a single vote. As before, five men entered the lists for Vice-Presidential honors—Harper, of Maryland, and Rush, of Pennsylvania, received one vote each; Rodney, of Delaware, got four; Stockton, of New Jersey, eight; and Tompkins, of New York, 218.

In the election in 1832, the electoral votes numbered 288: For President, Wirt received seven votes; John Floyd, of Virginia, eleven; Henry Clay, forty-nine, and Andrew Jackson, 219. For Vice-President, Ellmaker received seven votes; Lee, of Massachusetts, eleven; Wilkins, of Pennsylvania, thirty; Sergeant, of same State, forty-nine, and Van Buren, 189.

There were, in all, in 1836, five candidates for President, and in the election Mangum received eleven electoral votes; Webster, fourteen; White, of Tennessee, twenty-six; Harrison, seventy-three, and Van Buren, 170. For Vice-President there were four candidates; Smith, of Alabama, received twenty-three votes; Tyler, forty-seven; Granger, seventy-seven, and Johnson, of Kentucky, 147.

The number of electoral votes in the contest of 1824 was 261, of which Jackson received ninety-nine; Adams, eighty-four; Crawford, forty-one, and Henry Clay, thirty-seven. For Vice-President, Calhoun received 182 votes; Sandford, of New York, thirty; Macon, of North Carolina, twenty-four; Jackson, thirteen; Clay, nine, and Van Buren, two. No election having been made, the contest went into the House of Representatives, and John Quincy Adams was chosen.

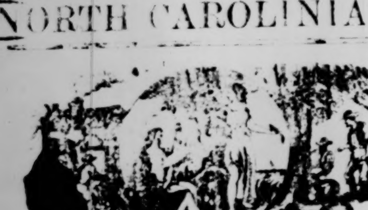
There were thirteen competitors for Presidential honors to begin with March 4, 1797, the struggle having been transferred from the Vice-Presidency to the first office. The number of electors at this time had increased to 139. John Adams secured seventy-one and Thomas Jefferson sixty-eight. The other candidates were Pickney, of South Carolina; Burr, of New York; Samuel Adams, of Massachusetts; Ellsworth, of Connecticut; Jay, of New York; Clinton, of the same State; Johnstone and Iredell, of North Carolina, and Henry, of Maryland.

There was a large increase in the electoral votes during the next four years; in 1793 New Hampshire had six; Massachusetts, sixteen; Rhode Island, four; Connecticut, nine; Vermont, three; New York, twelve; New Jersey, seven; Pennsylvania, fifteen; Delaware, three; Maryland, eight; Virginia, twenty-one; Kentucky, four; North Carolina, twelve; South Carolina, eight, and Georgia, four; the total number being 132, and all, as before, were cast for Washington. John Adams received a majority for Vice-President.

Nominating conventions by political parties were unknown in the early days of the United States. The candidates were selected by caucusses of congressmen and legislators, but there was none when Washington was nominated. He was the unanimous choice of the people, and went into office by acclamation. The number of electoral votes cast in the first general election, in 1789, was sixty-nine, of which New Hampshire had five; Massachusetts, ten; Connecticut, seven; New Jersey, six; Pennsylvania, ten; Delaware, three; Maryland, six; Virginia, ten; South Carolina, seven, and Georgia, five. Washington received the whole number. John Adams was declared Vice-President on thirty-four votes, the next highest number.

"Woman," said the fat man on the cracker barrel, reflectively, "woman is like a boil. When another man has her we laugh at him; when we have her ourself we cherish and protect her." He seemed to be a man of pure and lofty sentiments, and when he said he guessed he'd go go home and give his wife a chance to do the chores, everybody respected him.

NORTH CAROLINIAN



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PALEMON JOHN, : : : : : : Editor

Elizabeth City, N. C., Aug. 2, 1876.

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W. H. Wheeler, OF FORSYTHE.

For Auditor.

John Reilley, OF CUMBERLAND.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction.

J. C. Carson, OF HENDERSON.

For Attorney General;

T. L. Hargrove, OF GRANVILLE.

ELECTORS.

STATE AT LARGE.

O. H. DOCKERY, of Richmond:

D. L. RUSSELL of Brunswick.

For Congress:

COL. D. M'D. LINDSEY; OF PERQUIMANS COUNTY.

AN IMPORTANT OMISSION.

It is conceded by honest men everywhere that ballot box stuffing is treason against the public. It is the highest political crime that can be committed in a free country, for it defeats the will of the people, foists officials upon them they never elected, imposes upon them administrations they never chose, and makes laws for them antagonistic to the popular will. We repeat, that all this is conceded.

Very well. The Democratic platform begins each plank with the declaration that "reform is necessary" to this, that and the other thing; for everything, in short, that can be conceived of, except the one thing more necessary than all others, and upon that it is silent, viz: *ballot box stuffing.* This was an important omission. There is not a word or whisper in favor of reform in this important evil. Why was the Convention silent? If Republicans were in the habit of fraudulent voting it would have been fiercely condemned in their platform. But as fraudulent voting and ballot box stuffing are democratic practices, there is not a word in their platform condemning this worst of all political crimes. Here "reform *is* necessary."

THE ST. LOUIS CONVENTION.

All accounts agree that the Democratic National Convention held at St. Louis was one of the roughest political assemblages ever gathered. The Tammany and anti-Tammany factions from New York were both represented by a large number of disreputable politicians and professional roughs. Numerous fights occurred and the nights were made hideous by the prolonged orgies. A correspondent of the New York *Times* said:

"Could any fair-minded and unprejudiced man witness those scenes he would go away resolving to oppose everything Democratic as the only means of preserving the respectability and upholding the honor of his country. Could there be some glass great enough and strong enough to let the people of the whole country see St. Louis as it is today, there can be no doubt that there would not be fifty thousand respectable votes cast for the Democratic ticket in the coming election."

THE DIFFERENCE.

There is a marked and distinctive difference between the two political parties. The Democrats of the South are in the Union from necessity; the Republicans from choice.

The Democrats tolerate the Union; the Republicans love it.

The Democrats, this side of Mason and Dixon's line, love the South only; the Republicans love the whole country.

The Democrats respect only a part of the Constitution; the Republicans respect all of it.

Men and brethren! Which party will you support?

TO THIS.

About the dullest thing the Democrats do is to call HAYES "the great unknown." Is he unknown who rose from a lower grade to be a General in the great army of the Union? Is he unknown whose congressional career was a model of purity and fidelity? Is he unknown who has three times been called to the gubernatorial chair of Ohio, each time defeating in an exciting contest, the strongest man the opposition could put against him? His last canvass attracted a larger share of attention from the country than any State contest since the close of the war and, upon its conclusion, he was nominated by many men and many journals for the Presidency. He who calls HAYES unknown argues himself unknown.

It is not forgotten that TILDEN sent circulars, as Chairman of the New York State Democratic Committee in 1868, all over the State, asking estimates of Democratic gains and losses as soon as the polls closed to be sent to WM. M. TWEED. The object was to find out just how much ballot box stuffing in New York City would be necessary to counteract the honest vote of the State. TWEED's gang of bummers did the work well, but it is rather an unpleasant reminiscence to this great "Reform" governor just now.

The Newberne *Times* thus states the difference between the two candidates for Governor:

Settle—Dignity and manhood.

Vance—Buffoonery and humbug.

The same editor predicts that our candidate for Governor will Settle the Democracy by unsettling VANCE. Brother MANN's head is level.

We publish, for the full information of our readers, the statement of the Governor of South Carolina of the horrid butchery of colored men at Hamburg, in that State, to which we alluded last week. Let every true patriot read and ponder. The Democrats of that State say they must carry it this year on the Mississippi plan. And this is the way they begin to execute it. Is it yet time for the Democrats to control the country?

Sing a song of sixpence
Pocket full of Rye;
Lots of grieving Democrats,
Eating bitter pie.
When they heard that TILDEN
Was their nominee,
Didn't they feel about,
As mad as they could be?

The *New North State* says that "LEACH said VANCE was a d—d fool for allowing himself to be drawn into Raleigh with six gray horses, and that it would lose him five thousand votes in the West." Whereupon "VANCE said LEACH is a d—d fool who never had any sense and couldn't be taught any."

SAMUEL J. TILDEN was for years closely identified with TWEED and the Tammany Ring. The Tammany ring was broken up by the Republicans of New York. TWEED was tried by a Republican judge, sent to a Democratic jail and escaped in a Democratic fashion.

From every section of the State we have cheering news. The Republican ticket, composed of such good men as SETTLE, SMITH, ALBERTSON, WHEELER, REILLY, CARSON and HARGROVE is giving universal satisfaction.

We republish, on our last page, the admirable letter of Gov. HAYES accepting the Republican nomination for President. It will amply repay to read it again. The truth is, it is the death warrant of the Democratic party.

Hon. JOHN POOL has been appointed Superintendent of Public Instruction to fill the vacancy occasioned by the *forced* resignation of the Democratic incumbent. Mr. POOL is one of the ablest men of the State.

Gov. BROGDEN has been nominated for Congress in the second district. He will make a faithful and honest Representative,

Gov. Chamberlain's Letter.

By Telegraph to the Tribune.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Gov Chamberlain makes the following perspicuous statement concerning the affair at Hamburg, S. C., a few days ago:

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, COLUMBIA, July 13, 1876.

The Hon. T. J. Roberson, United States Senator, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR. Your request for a statement from me of the recent bloody affair at Hambuag in this State was duly received. I have waited before replying until official reports and statements should be received. There are now before me the official reports of the Attorney General and the Adjutant and Inspector Generals, the testimony taken at the Coroner's inquest, and the written statements of several other persons who were present and witnessed the whole or parts of the affair. I will present to you as briefly as possible the leading facts as they appear from the evidences to which I have referred.

On the 4th of July instant, a company of the State militia (colored) were marching along one of the streets of Hamburg. The street was over 100 feet wide and the company was marching in column of fours. While so marching it was met by two young white men in a buggy, who insisted in keeping their course in the street without regard to the movement of the militia, and drove against the head of the column, which thereupon halted. Some parleying took place which resulted in the company yielding, opening their ranks and allowing the young men to proceed on their course. On the following day the young men referred to took out warrants of arrest against some of the officers of the militia company, who were brought before a trial justice for trial. The trial was afterward adjourned till 4p.m. on Saturday, the 8th instant. Before that hour arrived on Saturday many white citizens from the country around Hambuag began to gather in the town, armed with guns and pistols. The militia company in the mean while, had assembled at their armory in the village, and at the hour set for trial the defendants did not appear. At this point it has been stated in dispatches and newspapers that the militia officers, having defied the authority of the trial justice, the citizens were called on to assist the trial justice by acting as his posse. Nothing of the kind in fact, occured. The militia failed to appear because of their fear of injury at the hands of the armed white men, and the trial justice after formally calling them, took no further steps to cause their presence in his court, on account of the excitement and the evidences of an impending conflict.

While affairs in this condition, there being, according to all accounts, from 200 to 300 armed white men from the surrounding country in the town, a demand was made by the whites for the surrender to them of the arms of the militia. An hour or two passed in negotiations concerning this demand, the whites informing the militia company that if the arms were not given up in a short time(most of the witnesses say in a half hour)the whites would open fire on the militia. The militia refused to deliver up their arms, saying that the demand was wholly unwarranted and illegal, and that they had reason to fear for their lives if they gave up their arms. A brisk fire war then opened by the whites upon the building in which the militia were assembled. and soon after one of the attacking party was killed by a shot from the militia in the building. A piece of artillery was thereupon bought across the bridge fram Augusta, loaded with canister, and fired several times at the building. This had the effect to cause the militia to endeavor to make their escape from the rear of the building. The town marshal of Hamburg—a colored man—who was leaving the building, was instantly shot by the attacking party. While thus endeavoring to escape from the building twenty or twenty-five of the militia were captured by the attacking party and kept under guard for several hours. Finally, about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 9th of July—Sunday—after consultation among their captors, and with complete apparent deliberation, five of the captured militiamen were marched out, one by one, and shot to death in the presence of a large body of their captors. The rest of the captured party were either turned loose or broke loose and ran. They were fired upon as they ran, and three of them severely wounded—one of them probably mortally.

Attorney General Stone thus succinctly reports this part of the affair: "Six men took A. T. Attaway out of the ring. He and his mother begged for his life, but in vain. He was told to turn around and was shot to death by the crowd. David Philips was next taken out, and was similarly killed. Pomdey Curry was next called out. He recognized among the bystanders Henry Getzen and Dr. Pierce Buttler, and called on them to keep the other men from killing him. He ran, and was shot as he ran, one bullet striking him on the leg below the knee. Afterward Albert Myniart, Moses Parks, and Hampton Stevens were killed. Stevens did not belong to the company."

The Attorney General, who has personally visited Hamburg, thus concludes his official report to me: "Making due allowance for errors in minor details, the facts show that the demand on the militia to give up their arms was made by persons without lawful authority to enforce such demand, or to receive the arms had they been surrendered; that the attack on the militia to compel a compliance with this demand was without justification or excuse; and that after there had been some 20 or 25 prisoners captured and completely in the power of their captors, and without means of making further resistance, five of them were deliberately shot to death and three more severely wounded. Such was the affair at Hamburg. If you can find words to characterize its atrocity and barbarism, the triviality of the causes, the murderous and inhuman spirits which marked it in all its stages, yonr power of language exceeds mine. It presents a darker pictures of human cruelty than the slaughter of Custer and his soldiers, for they were shot in open battle. The victims at Hamburg were murdered in cold blood after they had surrendered and were utterly defenseless. No occasion existed for causing the presence of a single armed citizen in Hamburg on the day of this massacre. No violence was offered or threatened to any one It is indeed said, as unsual, that "the niggers were impudent" but the evidence shows that all the actual physical aggression was on the part of the whites; that they made a demand which they had no right to make, and that when that demand was refused, as it should have been, they proceeded to enforce it by arms, and crowned their success in enforcing their demand by brutal murders.

Shame and disgust tmust fill the breast of every man who respects his race or human nature as he reads this tale. To me in my official capacity, wherein as you will testfy I have done my utmost, at no little risk of personal and political detraction from my political friends, to remove abuses and restore good goverment and harmony to our people, the accurrence of such an apalling example of human passion and depravity comes as a deep mortification and discouragement. What hope can we have when such a cruel and bloodthirsty spirit waits in our midst for its hour of gratification? Is our civilization so shallow? Is our race so wantonly cruel? Such acts call for condemnation and punishment—for condemnation as a bloody blot on the record of your race and mine, as a cruel affront to a race whose long suffering, patience, and forbearance challenges the admiration and gratitude of the world, and as a shameful dishonor to the name of South Carolina; for punishment as a violation of the laws of the State, and a wanton blow at the peace and happiness of our State. I am glad to testify to the horror which this event has excited among many here who have not been wont to heartily condemn many of the past bloody occurrences at the South. Nothing, however, short of condign and ample punishment can discharge the obligation of society and our State toward the authors of such a causeless and cruel massacre. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN,
Governor of South Carolina.

REPUBLICAN STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—As President of the Republican Convention of North Carolina for 1876, I hereby appoint the following gentlemen members of the Republican Executive Committee;

Messrs. Thomas B. Keogh, Chm'n.
Pinkney Rollins,
J. J. Mott,
J. H. Harris;
D. H. Starbuck,
C. W. Grandy,
I. E. West,
W. W. Holden,
——— Rice,
David A. Jenkins,
T. F. Lee, as proxy for myself.

S. F. PHILLIPS.

Raleigh, July 13, 1876.

During the war Gov. Vance professed to be a great friend to the soldiers from North Carolina; but he was affraid to trust these soldiers with a white ballot. He bought up all the yellow paper in the Confederacy, and had his tickets printed so that every man, whether he was in the army or not could be spotted if he voted against Vance.—*Central.*

The Hamburg (S. C.) Massacre.

A REMARKABLE CIRCUMSTANCE NOTED BY COLONEL HIGGINSON.

The following letter is taken from the New York *Times* of yesterday.

Allow me to call your attention to a remarkable circumstance in the recent Hamburg massacre, namely, that after the captured militia men had been shot down, the color magistrate before whom the case had been brought was compelled to flee for his life, and his house was sacked. Yet all accounts agree in saying that his only share in the affair had consisted in an endeavor to keep the peace, he having gone so far as to advise the colord militia men to give up their arms to him. That he should have been included in the general brutality shows the bitter hostility of race in which the whole affair originated.

Mr. Rivers, the magistrate in question is well known to me and to many others at the North, having been for more than three years the color sergent of my regiment during the civil war. He is a man of uncommon mental and physical power, and a natural leader of his people. He could read and write even before the war; was thoroughly up right, courageous and truthful; any statement of his was entitled to absolute confidence. Since the war he has been a local magistrate and a member of the Legislature. He was not a man to hide himself, or to leavo his house unprotected without sufficient reasons.

Of all the Southern outrages since the war, there is no one more sure to have an important influence than this Hamburg atrocity. There is no conflict of testimony about it. It occurred in broad day, was utterly unprovked, was attended by peculiar circumstances of barbarism and included the armed invasion of a neighboring State. For one, I have been trying hard to convince myself that the Southern whites had accepted the results of the war, and that other questions might now come uppermost. So far from being a bigoted Republican, I took part in the "Fifth Avenue Political Conference," and should certainly have refused to support the Republican nominee had he not commanded my confidence. As it is, I am more than ever grateful for the influences which secured the nomination of Hayes and Wheeler. Of what use are all our efforts to lay aside the issues of the war, if they are still to be kept alive by our white fellow citizens of the South? The spirit that sends armed men across the South Carolina border to day may just as easily send them acrost the Pennsylvania border next year, if it secures the aid of a Democratic national administration. For one, I do not propose to acquiesce in this.

THOMAS WENTWORTH HUGGINSON.
Newport, R. I., Tuesday, July 18, 1875.

A Heavy Load To Haul.

When Vance arrived in Raleigh whither he went to open the campaign he was met as the two democratic Dailes of that city inform us, at the depot by a coach drawn by six spanking gray horses richly caparisoned, and was driven through the principal streets of the city to the Yarborough House in this lordly style. In contrast with this great eclact and triumph entry, Gen. James Madison Leach, one of the democratic State Electors, on the same day, also, came down the North Carolina Central Railroad to the City of Oaks. Leach however, was hauled down on a freight train, as the same papers inform us, and the inference was conveyed in a dray to private quarsters, in a private boarding house, in a private obscure part of the city. Certain it is no triumphal coach and six met the General. Leach, with an eye to the practical and always alive to his own self importance, seems not to have taken kindly this distinction shown himself and Zebra Vance.

He is reported as saying(not publicly) Vance, a d—n fool lost 500 votes by this move an in his little speech which he was called on to make, after the great War-Governor had spouted forth his written speech, which *writing* prevented his dividing time with Judge Settle as requested to do, made the statement that, he did not know, which was, that he could have done it, had he been nominated in Vance's stead.

A coach and six and a dray! to haul two of the nominees on the Democratic ticket into the city of Raleigh! A heavy load we call this. If it cost this amount of effort to get these two worthies into Raleigh, on the occasion alluded to, what will it cost the democratic party to carry the whole ticket through the State successfully in November? Is not the load a hopeless burthen?

Vance and the democratic ticket see it is, and hence the effort is being made, to evade a joint canvass, Vance would not devide with Settle in Raleigh. He made appointments in the West on the eve of the Repubician nomination hoping to so arrange them that, our nominee, Judge Settle, could not meet them. And when addressed on the question of a division of time refusd and it required a personal solicitation and remonstance to secure even a partial arrangement for a joiut discussion. It is evident from all that has transpired that the democrats desire not to be heard in joint discussions. But the people demand that such shall be done,—*Union Republican.*

Border Life, Present and Past.

The terrible fate of Custer and his gallant three hundred adds another tragic chapter to the great book of Border events, whose beginning dates from the earliest settlements of our country, whose end will be only when the Indians as a race shall have become extinct.

The horrors of the Modoc campaign are yet fresh in our memories. The historic Lava Bedr, Indian cunning baffling the skill of our soldiery for so long a time, savage malignity and treachery culminating in the death of the brave Canby and others whose mission was honorable treaty and peace—all these are still remembered with a shudder. Their parallel in device and atrocity are only found in the deeds that compose the history of the "Dark and Bloody Ground," or among those which mark the bloody tracts of the treacherous Mingoes, descending from their Great Lake fastnesses upon the unsuspecting tribes and settlements of the Susquehanna and Allegheny.

So with this heart-rending story of Custer and his men, which has been sprung upon the country so sundenly, and which is being read amid tears of sorrow and calls for revenge, from one end of the land to the other. Some may find its parallel in the history of Leonidas and his three hundred; some may seek for like sacrifices amid the annals of the Scottish Chiefs or Polish Patriots. But it is only when we turn to the thrilling chapters of our old Border history that we read and re-read, in intensified form, the bloody story of Rose Bud and Big Horn Rivers. Custer and his three hundred, ambushed by a wily foe and and melting away in death before odds rendered doubly ond terribly fromidable by bewildering shrieks and stealthy mods of fighting, recall with vivid effect the tragedy of Braddocd's Field, whose details are so graphically and fully narrated in that wonderful book, "Our Western Border One Hundred Years Ago."*

Or if other parallels be sought, they abound in the same brilliant, stirring and faithful volume; for Custer and Big Horn, Canby and the Lava Beds, Modoc and Sioux, are but repetitions, now fainter, now fiercer, of Dalzell and Bloody Run, Crawford and Battle Island, Harmes and the Miami Towns.

The new story, whether of victory or defeat, massacre or escape, cunning or adventure, treachery or dash, hardship or retreat, is but an epitome of the old filled with its quaint and primitive portraitures, haloed about by thrilling traditions, and sanctified to us by the facts that our fathers were a part of it and these our dwelling-places were scenes in the midst.

*OUR WESTERN BORDER 100 Years Ago. A new and rare Historical volume of Border Life, Struggle and Adventure, by CHARLES MCKNIGHT, ... 800 pages, Price $3,00: Published by J. C. McCurdy & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Cincinnati, O.; Chicago, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo., and by Agents. For terms and Illustrated Circular address the Publishers.

During the war Vance boasted that he was going to fight the Yankees till hell froze over, and would then fight them on the ice. But as soon as Sherman got within twenty miles of Raleigh, Vance loaded up a lot of "genuine" coffee, a few choice hams, a barrel of blockade whiskey, and some sugar, and the last seen of him he was skedaddling towards the Western part of the State. It is due him that we should state that he frequently stopped, looked back towards the Yankees (who were twenty miles in the rear) poured a good dose of Whiskey and sugar into a glass, and after shaking it violently to see if the ice in it was thick enough to fight Yankees on, would gulp it down and furiously spur up his old Confederate army mule in the direction where there were no Yankees to molest or make him afraid.—*Central.*

DEMOCRATIC SINCERITY.—The Democratic ticket, on the great question of finance, is like a certain class of war vessels built for service during the late rebellion They were called "double enders" from the fact that they could run either way with equal facility as occasion might require. Tilden, a pronounced hard money advocate, and backed by that influence in the East, and Hendricks, representing all that is wild in the West on the inflation side. The financial plank adopted at St. Louis is equally ambiguous, and sustains both ideas or neither as desired.

Said a Conservative a few days ago: "It is well enough that Zeb. Vance should be nominated for Governor this year, and that Bob Vance should be renominated for Congress. It's about time the question was decided, whether the Vance family belong to the Democratic party, or the Democratic party belong to the Vance family."—*Central.*

Hayes and Wheeler represent credit, confidence, and stability; Tilden and Hendricks represent change, experiment, and revolution. The people must decide between the two.

National Republican Platform.

Adopted at Cincinnati, O., June 15th, 1876.

When, in the economy of Providence, this land was to be purged of human slavery, and when the strength of the government of the people, by the people, for the people, was to be demonstrated, the Republican party came into power. Its deeds have passed into history, and we look back to them with pride. Incited by their memories, and high aims for the good of our country and mankind and looking to the future with unfaltering courage, hope and purpose, We, the representatives of the party in national convention assembled, make the following declaration principles.

FIRST.—The United States of America is a nation, not a league. By the combined workings of the National and State governments, under their respective constitutions, the rights of every citizen are secured at home and protected abroad, and the common welfare promoted.

2d. The Republican party have preserved these governments to the hundredth anniversary of the nation's birth, and they are now the embodiments of the truths spoken at its cradle, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, that for the attainment of these ends, governments have been instituted among men deriving their just power from the consent of the governed, until these truths are cheerfully obeyed, or, if need be, vigorously enforced, the work of the Republican party is unfinished.

3d. The pacification of the southern section of the Union and the protection of its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their rights are duties to which the Republican party stand sacredly pledged. The power to provide for the enforcement of the principles embodied in the recent constitutional amendments is invested by those amendments in the Congress of the United States and we declare it to be the solemn obligation of the legislative and executive departments of the government, to put into immediate and vigorous exercise, all their constitutional powers for removing any just cause of discontent on the part of any class, and for securing to every American citizen complete liberty and exact equality in the exercise of all civil, political and public rights. *To* this end we imperatively demand a Congress and a chief executive, whose courage and fidelity to these duties shall not falter until these results are placed beyond dispute or recall.

4th. In the first act of Congress, signed by President Grant, the national government assumed to remove any doubts of its duties to discharge all just obligations to public creditors and solemnly pledged its faith to make provision at the earliest practical period for the redemption of United States notes in coin. Commercial prosperity, public morals and the national credit demand that this promise be fulfilled by a continuous and steady progress to specie payments.

5th. Under the constitution, the President and heads of departments are to make nominations for offices, the Senate to advise and consent to the appointments, and the House of Representatives is to prosecute faithless officers. The best interests of the public service demand that these distinctions be respected, that Senators and Representatives who may be judges and accusers should not dictate appointments to office. The rules for appointments should have reference to the honesty fidelity and capacity of the appointees, giving to the party in power those places where harmony and vigor of administration require its policy to be represented but permitting all others to be held by persons selected with sole reference to the efficiency of the public service and the right of all citizens to share in the honor of rendering faithful service to their country.

6th. We rejoice in the quickened conscience of the people concerning political affairs, and will hold all public officers to a rigid responsibility, and engage that the prosecution and punishment of all who betray official trust shall be speedy, thorough and unsparing.

7th. The public school system of the several States is the bulwark of the American republic, and with a view to its security and permanence, we recommend an amendment to the constitution of the United States, forbiding the application of any public funds or property for the benefit of any schools or institutions under sectarian control.

8th. The revenue necessary for the current expenditures and the obligations of the public debt must be largely derived from duties on importations which so far as possible should be adjusted to promote the interest of American labor and advance the prosperity of the whole country.

9th. We reaffirm our opposition to further grants of the public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the national domain be devoted to free homes for the people.

10th. It is the imperative duty of the goverment so to modify existing treaties with European goverments that the same protection shall be afforded to the adopted American citizen, that is giveo to the native born, and that all necessary laws should be passed to protect immigrants, in the absence of power in the states for that purpose.

11th. It is the immediate duty of congress to fully investigate the effect of the immigration and importation of Mongolians on the moral and material interests of the country.

12th. The republican party recognizes with approval, the substantial advance recently made toward the establishment of equal rights for women, by the many important amendments effected by republican legislatures, in laws which concern the personal and property relations of wives, mothers, and widows, and by the appointment and election of women to the superintendence of education, charities and other puplic trusts, and the honest demand of this class of citizens for additional rights and privilege and immunities, should be treated with respectful consideration.

13th. The constitution confers upon congress sovereign power over the territories of the United States, for their government and in the exercises of this power, it is the right and duty of congress to prohibit and extirpate in the teritories that relic of barbarism, polygamy and we demand such legislation as shall secure this and the supremacy of American institutions in all the territories.

14th. The pledges which the nation has given to our soldiers and sailors, must be fulfilled. The grateful people will always hold those who perilled their lives for the country's preservation, in the kindest remembrance.

15th. We sincerely deprecate all sectional feeling and tendencies, and we therefore, note with deep solicitude that the Democratic party counts as its chief hope of success upon the electoral vote of the South, secured through the efforts of those who were recently arrayed against the nation, and we invoke the earnest attention of the country to the grave truth that a success thus achieved would reopen sectional strife and imperil the national honor and human rights.

16th. We charge the Democratic party as being the same in character and spirit as when it sympathized with treason, with making the control of the House of Representatives the triumphant opportunity of the nation's recent foes, with reasserting and applauding, in the national Capitol, sentiments of unrepented rebellion; with sending Union soldiers to the rear and promoting Confederate soldiers to the front; with deliberately proposing to repudiate the plighted faith of the Government; with being equally false and imbecile, and overshadowing the ends of justice by its partisan mismanagement and obstruction of investigations; with proving, through the period of its ascendency in the lower house of Congaess, utterly incompetent to administer the government. We warn the country against trusting a party, thus alike unworthy, recreant, and incapable.

17th. The national administration merits commendation for its honorable work in the management of domestic and foreign affairs, and President Grant deserves the continued and hearty gratitude of the American people for his services in war and in peace.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

MRS. RACHEL WEISEL, Milliner, and Dealer in Fancy Goods and Notions, Road Street. 39 v. 6.

MRS. I. A. COHN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Shoe Clothing, Hats, Caps &c. Road Street. 39 v. 9.

Machine Shop.

Any machine from a Sewing Machine to a Steam Engine put in first class order promptly at small cost. Gas or steam pipes and fittings furnished and fitted.

Castings for Clark's horse power fan, &c, always on hand or procured at short notice. Manufacturers Agt, for Messers Frick, & Co's Steam Engine and Boilers portable and stationary from one to two horse power. (Four horse engine) and boilers complete $375, also Saw Mills, grist Mills, Smut Mills, Bolting Cloths and Mill supplies generaly. Best corn shelers and fan combined to be found in Market.

If you want best Machinery in market, at lowest prices, give me a call before buying elsewhere.

J. W. SAWYER,
Shop; J. F. SANDERS, & Co's Carriage building; Corner of Main and Poindexter Sts.
Elizabeth City N. C. 7-4m.

BELVIDERE ACADEMY.

This school is located at Belvidere, Perquimans Co, N. C. The next session will commence on the 2nd of October 1876 under the efficient management of William A. Symmes as principal. Pupils are expected to enter for a term of ten weeks and no deductions made except in case of protracted sickness.

Price of tuition for a term of ten weeks, payable in advance, is as follows, (viz):

Primary Branches,	$4.50.
Higher English Branches,	6.00.
Languages each, (extra)	2.00

Board can be obtained in the neighborhood at reasonable rates. School to continue nine months.

For further information address the undersigned. Rufus White or Joseph R. Parker. On behalf of the Committe.

Belvidere N. C.—6-4t

Valuable Real Estate *At Private Sale* BY **GEO. D. POOL** Real Estate Agent, *Elizabeth City, N. C.*

I have for SALE as Agent, a large number of valuable farms, timber lands and town properties. The cleared farms contain from 50 to 1,500 acres each, have good buildings on them, are near neighboring water courses, are well adapted to raising corn, cotten, wheat and oats, and can be bought at prices ranging from $5 to $30 an acre, and on reasonable terms of payment. The timber lands contain from 100 to 10,000 acres each and will be sold cheap, and on easy terms.

The town properties consists of valuable dwellings, those eligibly located, vacant lots, &c., and range in prices from $300 to $1,000 each. Terms of payment easy. Those desirous of purchasing real estate in town or country will do well to give me a call before buying elsewhere, or from others.

GEO. D. POOL, Agent.
Elizabeth City, N. C.

SEE HERE. Do you want Books, Cards Prints, Photographs? Why then do you waste money on swindlers. Instead send to the old reliable house of Hunter & Co. Established in 1850. We supply all books, all goods and at lowest rates. Send for some of these, Trunk Full of Fun, 15c; How to win a Sweetheart, 30; Golden Wheel Fortune Teller, 40c; Book of Love Getters, 50c; Boxing Made Easy, 15c; Morgan's Masonry Exposed, 25c; Hunters Guide, 25c; Grangers Exposed, 150 pp. illustrated, 50c; How to write short hand, 50c; How to amuse an evening Party, 30c; Dancing made easy, 50c; How Gamblers win 30c; Leap year Cards, Courtship Cards, Fortune Telling Cards, Love Making Cards, 4 kinds—each in case only 30c; Complete Pocket Hoyle, 50c; Chesterfield's Letter Writer, 40c; Monitor of Freemasonry, 75c; How to win and how to woo, 15c; The Laws of Love, 30c; Ladies' Guide to Beauty, 30c; &c., &c., &c. Remember any or all of the above will be sent to you prepaid on receipt of price. We import and hunt up foreign and scarce books. We make it a study. We want your patronage. Send for our circulars. It will pay you to deal with us. Do not risk money with swindlers but send at once to the "old reliables." Hunter & Co., Hinsdale, N. H.

SAVE MONEY. Why pay double price. You can buy $15 worth of goods for $10. Why not do it. The Great N. E. Dollar Sale, 33 Bromfield St., Boston, is firmly established, and for years has sold really valuable goods worth $1.50 to $3 at a fixed price of only ONE DOLLAR. We are endorsed and recommend by the best papers and leading merchants. Our sale is an honorable business enterprise and we do sell all goods at less than other dealers. In these times it pays to save money. We sell Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Classware, Cutlery, Dry and Fancy Goods, Groceries, Teas, Coffees, Spices, and in fact everything, including 5,000 elegant books, which retail at $1.50 to $4 and all for just one dollar. There is no "ticket," "order slip" or other trickery. One dollar secures any article on the list. We C. O. D., let you see goods before paying. Over 78,000 patrons attest the popularity of our great sale. We need agents everywhere. We cannot give any idea here of our business. Our list of goods would fill this entire paper. Send at once for circulars and recommendations from our patrons. You can save cash. Will you do it? If so address F. H. ORMISTON & CO., N. E. DOLLAR SALE 33 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.

I. A. LEE & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Commission Merchants,

27 & 28 Dock St., Fish Market

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

IF you wish to obtain the highest market prices for your Fish and Game, ship to this Firm.

REFERENCES.—National Bank of the Northern Liberties, Third and Vine Sts., Philadelphia, and J. A. Woodard, Edenton. Saml. tham Plymouth, N. C.

23-1yr

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Arrival of New Goods

Ahead of the Railroad for

THE "OLD MERCHANT"

IN ANNOUNCING to my customers and the public the tidings of, having received my NEW STOCK OF

Spring and Summer

Goods.

Inform them that the Goods are pretty and very cheap, and are within the reach of every body, as I intend to sell them at the very lowest prices to defy any underselling, having bought them in first class houses and the right places.

My Stock consists in part of the following Goods, viz:

GRO GRAIN BLACK SILK

IRISH AND ENGLISH POPLINS,

COLORED SILK DRESS PATTERNS,

PONGEES AND FOULARDS,

GRENADINES, JAPANESE,

AUSTRIAN PLAIDS AND STRIPES,

LACE AND SATIN STRIPPED PIQUES,

NAINSOOK TUCKING Cut on the Bias,

FRENCH JACONETS AND ORGANDIES,

ALPACAS AND CASHMERES,

MOURNING BERAGE SHAWLS,

LACE POINTS AND SCARFS

Table Damask & Towel White Good great varity. Honey Comb Cloaking for Infants, Lawns & Suitings, Parasols, Goves & Handkerchiefs

400 pieces Standard Prints,

4-4 wide Bleached Twills and 1-2 ... JET JEWELRY.

Also a fine selection of Ladies, Misses and Childrens

SHOES;

MEN'S CLOTHING & CASIMERES,

Hats, Boots and Shoes.

all of which I will take pleasure in showing to any one favoring me with their patronage. All I ask is a fair trial and I will make it to the interest of the customer to give me a call.

S. Weisel.

OPIUM

MORPHINE and INTEMPERATE HABITS speedily cured; painless, no publicity, at home and without inconvenience. An antidote that stands on its merits. Send stamps for particulars. DR. CARLTON, 187 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

MARRIAGE GUIDE An illustrated work 275 pages, a private counselor to the married and marriageable on the mysteries of the sexual system, its abuses, etc., latest discoveries in the science of reproduction; how to be truly happy in the married relation. Male and female, young and middle aged should read and preserve it; it contains information, which no one can afford to be without; on how to preserve the health, and complexion, and give to faded cheeks the freshness of youth; the best and only true Marriage Guide in the world. Price 50 cents by Mail. The author may be consulted personally or by mail on any of the subjects mentioned in his work. Address Dr. A. G. OLIN, 187 Washington st., Chicago, Ill.

NOTICE!

Lumber and Meal.

The undersigned most respectfully beg leave to say to the public generally that they are running a Lumber and Grist Mill in the Town of Nixonton and will supply the demand for lumber at the very lowest prices. Parties desiring lumber can have it at the following prices per thousand to wit:

Pine lumber log through,	$10,00
Heart,	15,00
Sap,	5,00 to 7,50
Poplar,	12,50
Cypress	12,00 to 15,00

Sawing will be done for parties at $4,50.

Our days for grinding are Wednesdays and Saturdays. Those in need of lumber would do well to call and examine before buying elsewhese.

A. M. WHITE & CO.
NIXONTON N. C., April 19th, 1876.

Chowan County—Superior Court.

C. W. Cason, Receiver. Fall Term, 1876.
Against
Jno. Bond, W. D. Pruden, Adm'r A. H. Bond, Sarah Bond, James S. Whedbee and Jno. Dickenson.

It appearing upon affidavit, that the Defendants James S. Whedbee and Jno Dickinson are nonresidents of this State, on motion it is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolinian for six weeks, a newspaper published in Elizabeth City in the first Judicial District, commanding the said Defendants Jas S. Whedbee and John Dickinson to be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court, at the Court House in Edenton, on 8th Monday after 2nd Monday in July next being term of said Court held for County of Chowan, to answer the Complaints of the Plaintiff which will be filed in the Clerks office of said Court, within the first three days of said term. And let them take notice that if they fail then and there to appear, and answer; the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for judgment demanded against them in the said complaint.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court this 7th day of July 1876.

WM. R. SKINNER,
Clerk Superior Court, Chowan County.
AUG. M. MOORE,
Attorney for Plaintiff. 4-6t.

St. Mary's School,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Rev. ALDERT SMEDES, D. D., Rector
Rev. BENNETT SMEDES, A. M., Assistant.

The sixty-ninth term of this School will commence on the Fourteenth day of September.

For a circular giving full information apply to the Rector.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

HOME LINE.



Tri-Weekly Line *between* NORFOLK, VA., AND ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

The Fast Sailing Steamer

Helen Smith;

Will leave D. D. Simmons & Bro's Wharf Norfolk, Va., via Dismal Swamp Canal touching at all landings, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M. for Elizabeth City.

RETURNING,

will leave E. City for Norfolk every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 A. M. arriving at Norfolk 3 P. M. Pro Rates with Old Bay Line for Baltimore; Clyde Line to Philadelphia and Old Dominion Line to New York.

Good Passenger Accomodations. Fare: Norfolk, $1 30. Meals 50c. each.

BRODRICKS & SMITH,
Agents at E. City
ADAM TREDWELL,
General Agent Home Line, Norfolk, V.
June 7-1.

UNIVERSITY OF

North Carolina.

The 154th Session will begin on FRIDAY July 14th and close on THURSDAY DECEMBER 7th.

Besides three courses of study arranged by the Faculty, an Optional course admits a large range of choice.

The necessary expenses, exclusive clothing and traveling, vary from $100 to $180 for the session.

For Catalogue, &c., apply to

KEMP P. BATTLE, President.
GEO. T. WINSTON, Secretary.
Chapel Hill, N. C.

DISSOLUTION.

The Copartnership heretofore existing between J. W. Sawyer, J. W. Sanders and Albert Luten, under the style of J. F. SANDERS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. F. Sanders is authorized to collect all claims due the Firm, and will pay all debts owed by the firm.

The coach and waggon business will be continued by J. F. Sanders and A. Luten, under the old style (J. F. Sanders & Co.) and the machinery business will be continued by J. W. Sawyer. All in the same building as heretofore. In our separate branches we shall endeavor to give satisfaction to all patrons.

J. W. SAWYER
J. F. SANDERS
ALBERT LUTEN
E. City, N. C., July 17th, 1876.

Senatorial Convention.

The Republican Convention for the First Senatorial District of North Carolina will be held at Hertford Perquimans County N. C. on Tuesday the 22nd of August 1876.

Counties composing the District should be represented by regularly elected delegates.

JOSIAH NICHOLSON,
Chairman. 1st Sen. Dist. Com.
Belvidere N. C. July 8th 1876.

FRANK M. COOK,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELER

No. 70 Road Street,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.



HAVING ... respectfully ... patronage. ... Clocks, ... always on hand.

Elizabeth City

Planing Mill,

D. S. KRAMER,

PROPRIETOR.

Is prepared to furnish

FLOORING,

SIDING,

DOORS,

WINDOW FRAMES,

BLINDS,

BRACKETS,

MOULDINGS

AND FANCY AND ORNAMENTAL WOOD WORK OF ALL KINDS.

ORDERS SOLICITED AND PROMPTLY FILLED.

Ordinary sizes of Sash, both glazed and unglazed, always on hand. Also a ... Plastering Hair on hand for sale. Address,

D. S. KRAMER

Elizabeth City, N. C.

WILLARD'S

HOTEL,

J. F. CAKE, *Proprietor*

The largest and best Hotel at the National Capitol.

Washington. 41

NORTH CAROLINIAN

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 2 1876.

TO NORTHERN VISITORS.

Elizabeth City is 50 miles South East of Norfolk, Va. Parties coming here from the North should take passage on the Bay Line steamers which leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. every evening, and arrive at Portsmouth the next morning in time to connect with the Elizabeth City Steamers.

Local and Personal.

The news from over the South is more than encouraging. There is no dissention, no defection on the Congressional ticket and the determination is to win.

Being obliged to be absent, not returning until last night, is our apology for the lack in the usual amount of editorial matter in this week's issue. But ... are to the point.

"Who will believe it?" And yet the Democratic Convention that renominated Major YEATES at Edenton last week was composed in part of negro delegates! How about the "white man's party" now? O tempora! O mores!

If the Democratic leaders fancy that they can denounce Republicans as unmitigated rascals without provoked retort, they will find out their mistake. There are quite as many thieves and scoundrels in their ranks as in ours, and Republicans are going to help them to find this out before this campaign is over.

Col. LINDSEY is strong with the people. He has ever been identified with ... understands their conditions, feelings and their needs. ... to Congress, and we most firmly ... that he will be, he will be found ... for the interests of the whole ...

The Republicans of the First District are gratified, and are proud that the party has recognized the services and abilities of two of their leading men—Col. LINDSEY and Judge ALBERTSON. The first as a candidate for Congress and the other on the State ticket will insure a full vote in these sixteen counties of the East.

The Excursion of the M. E. Singing School will take place on Tuesday August 15th. Arrangements have been made with Capt. SOUTHGATE, Stm'r Newbern, to make the trip; leaving here at 5 A. M. and returning same day, giving from six to eight hours on Nag's Head. Let all patronize it and give the little children a pleasure trip. Tickets $1 each.

At the regular Communication of Eureka Lodge, No. 317, A. F. & A. M., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: J. L. Ball, W. M., John H. Ziegler, S. W., Wm. Steger, J. W., C. W. Smith, Treasurer, John Benbury, Secretary, John Detrick, S. D., G. B. Thompson, J. D., G. W. Brothers and S. M. Rhodes, Stewards, M. B. Culpepper, Marshal, P. W. Mellick, Chaplain, S. S. Fowler, ... B. Bradford, J. L. Wood, Committee on Finance; J. M. Morgan, C. A. Smith, S. Weisel, Committee on Reference; C. E. Brothers, Committee for Orphan Asylum; W. B. Walker, Tyler.

Mrs. SARAH LABOYTEAUX, of this place died very suddenly near Henderson, N. C., on Saturday last. She left here about two weeks ago to visit her son at that place. On the day of her death she had been attending a meeting and on returning in a buggy was attacked with a sudden pain in her chest and dizziness and expired on the road. ... brought her remains as far as ... on Monday, on the way to bury ..., not having a Physician's certificate, as the regulations appear to ..., the Railroad Company obliged ... to return. Consequently her funeral will take place at Henderson. Mrs. LABOYTEAUX enjoyed a very extensive acquaintance. Everybody knew her and respected her. She was a kind neighbor and a christian lady. She was in her 66th year of age. How she will be missed in our community.

We have just returned from Raleigh where we have spent most of the past week. We met representatives from all parts of the State and they report the political outlook as favorable. That the odious Constitutional Amendments will be voted down is conceded; that the electoral vote will be given to HAYES and WHEELER is now generally believed, and that we will carry our State ticket the best observers no longer doubt. Indeed the campaign is opening splendidly. During the past week SETTLE and VANCE have met daily and, to the surprise of the friends and admirers of the latter, his competitor is really getting the better of him at every meeting. Judge SETTLE is proving himself much the abler man on the stump. His logic, his arguments and his wonderful command of language are making a profound impression. After filling the appointments already made it is stated that Gov. VANCE will refuse to meet Judge SETTLE in joint discussion. How different the result from what the Democrats predicted. VANCE is put on the defensive all the while and obliged to be continually "explaining" isn't at all agreeable.

The report published by Democratic papers that distinguished Republicans in different parts of the State are leaving HAYES and SETTLE and supporting TILDEN and VANCE we find to be false. We met several of these gentlemen and had authentic reports from the others, and we found that the statements were made for political effect. To such straits have the Democrats been forced. On the other hand, in the central part of the State and all over the West, there are many important and valuable accessions to us from the Democracy. Everything is working well.

Remember the Republican Speaking at the Court House on next Monday. Speeches will be made by Hon. J. W. ALBERTSON, Hon. J. L. CHAMBERLAIN and others. Speaking will begin at 2 o'clock.

The proceedings of the large meeting of Republicans held on Tuesday night last was handed us on going to press. They will appear next week. Nathanial Spellman, was recognized and endorsed as the Chairman of the Township Executive Committee.

Local Briefs.

C. W. SMITH and family are on a visit North.—Remember the Republican speaking on Monday next.—Plenty of rain now.—Pasquotank Superior Court here next week.—Send in the names for the campaign CAROLINIAN.—Plenty of candidates for the nominations. May the best men win.—It is reported quite cool at Nag's Head.—Go to the Republican meeting at the Normal Academy to-night. It is called by the regular chairman.—Patronize the children's Excursion to take place on the 15th inst.

Business Locals.

New flour at Fowler's—bottom prices.

Fowler's 13½c. Bleached Cottons "takes the rag off the bush."

For Shoes go to Fowler's.

Let all purchase their Excursion Tickets without delay, as we must raise the amount of money required by the 10th inst. A number have been sold and others are constantly going off, purchase your tickets before the number is sold.

ATTENTION COTTON GIN MEN.

You can have your old Gin now worn out (you think) made good as new at trifling cost. New Saws, New Brushes, New Journals, New Bearings.

For further particulars apply to J. W. SAWYER, at the Shop of J. F. Sanders & Co. 7-3t.

TO REPUBLICANS.

The Republicans of Elizabeth City Township are requested to meet at the Normal Academy this (Wednesday) evening at 7½ o'clock, to organize a Hayes, Wheeler, Settle and Lindsey CLUB. A full attendance is desired.

N. SPELMAN,
Chm'n Ex. Committee.

Aug. 2nd, 1876.

Sympathy is that quality of the human heart that gives a kindly bias to men's actions. Without it this world would be poor indeed, and human nature would be destitute of one of its most beautiful attributes. Remove sympathy from the human breast, and there is a vacuum created only to be exceeded in size by that produced by the removal of a "Light-Running Domestic" from the midst of a family where it has been for years. Get a "Domestic."

WONDERFUL SUCCESS.

It is reported that BOSCHEE' GERMAN SYRUP has since its introduction in the United States, reached the immense sale of 40,000 dozen per year. Over 6,000 Druggists have ordered this Medicine direct from the Factory, at Woodbury N. J. and not one have reported a single failure, but every letter speaks of its astonishing success in curing severe Coughs Colds settled on the Breast, Consumption or any disease of Throat and Lungs. We advise any person that has any predisposition to weak Lungs, to go to their Druggist, J. Q. ETHERIDGE, & BRO. and get this Medicine; or inquire about it. Regular size, 75 cents; sample bottle 10 cents. Two doses will relieve every case. Don't neglect your cough. For sale by HENRY HOOPER, Edenton, N. C. J. W. TURNER, Hertford N. C. tf

HOMES AND FORTUNES FOR ALL

GRAND DISTRIBUTION

of

Cash, Farms, Brick Residences, &c.

—BY—

The Kansas Land and Immigration Association,

AUGUST 25, 1876.

Capital Stock 1,000,000, Legally Authorized

—o—

The Kansas and Immigrant Association, of Atchison, Kansas an enterprise chartered by the State, inaugurated and managed by men whose reputation for honesty, reliability and integrity stands unsullied, and who have the hearty endorsement of State and city officials and citizens, will, on the 25th day of August, 1876, make a grand distribution to its shareholders of many valuable award of cash and real estate. Highest cash award, $75,000, Lowest, $50. The real estate award, consisting of choice farms, business houses, residences, &c., have been selected from the most desirable and valuable property in the State. Price of shares only $5.00 each. Every shareholder will be fairly represented at the distribution. The chance offered to secure a home and a fortune are unprecedented. *Distribution positive, Aug. 25, 1876* or money will be refunded in full.

Send in your order at once, so you may have your numbers carefully registered. For a more particular description of the enterprise, terms of agents, special offer to clubs, and purchasers of two or more shares, manner of drawing, list of endorsers and references, description of Kansas, &c., &c., send for their illustrated paper, the "Kansas Immigrant," *mailed free* to any address. Send $5.00 for a share. Address.

S. M. STRICKLER' Sec'y,
tf Atchison, Kansas.

The Triumph Truss Co., to whom was awarded the Premium Medal for the best Elastic Truss and Supporter, at the late American Institute Fair, offer to accredited Patrons of Husbandry a liberal Discount on both the price of Truss and the Fee "for cure." Their "Cure, Truss and Remedy" are Warranted, and all promised Guaranteed. See advertisement and engraving of Truss in another column. March 29. '76.-1y.

THE ONLY CURE FOR RUPTURE.—The oldest and best hernia surgeon in the world, the only lady surgeon skilled in the care of Rupture, the only elastic truss worthy of the name, free examination and advice are some of the advantages offered by the Triumph Truss Company, No. 334 Bowery, New York. Send 10 cents for their new book.

March 29, '76—1yr.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

We will furnish the NORTH CAROLINIAN for the campaign, to the 15th of November, for 60 cents. The CASH must accompany each order. Send in the names, tf.

Democratic Distrust.

The grand rallying of the Republican party displeases the Democrats. But they have themselves to thank for it. One Winters's trial of Democracy has been enough. Those who were most dissatisfied with the conduct of some Republican leaders feel as keenly as the most thoroughly partisans that it would be not only a postive evil but decidedly dangerous to intrust unrestrained power to the Democratic party. Hence it is that Liberals, Independents, and anti-Grant Republicans gather to the support of Hayes and Wheeler quite as earnestly as those members of the party who claim the best record for "regularity." The Union League Club and the Republican Reform Club favor the nominations with fully as much sincerity, we venture to say, as the most active Custom house politician, and the same spirit appears in the press and in local ratification, meetings of the other cities. In view of these manifestations, the Democrats are somewhat disposed to sneer at the sincerity of Reform Republicans. The Democratic record supplies the sufficient answer.

For three years the Democratic party has taken pains to make it understood that Liberal or independent aid was not wanted. In Ohio, Pennsylvania, and others large States it become the party of inflation and repudiation. For a time hard money Democrats in other States protested and opposed. But more than two thirds of the members of the Democratic party in the House have repeatedly committed themselves to these false and dangerous notions during the present session. The opposition of hard money men has steadily weakened. Mr Cox of this State consents to offer a bill for the repeal of the Resumption act. Even Mr. Belmont, according to recent utterances, counsels "harmony and conciliation" through an abandonment of the pledge of resumption. In every quarter the obvious tendency in that party is to surrender the most treasured traditions of the party, and to repudiate the most solemn pledges of the public faith, in order to keep the party whole. To Liberals and independents this disposition is far more offensive than any personal affront. They were patriotic enough to support a party of sound principles, caring little whether it treated them well or ill. They are much too partriotic to supprt a party of repudiation.

When the Democrats gained power it was by pledges of practical reform. But no sooner had the party offices to give than the dismissal of tried and valuable public servants began, to make room for incompetent hacks. We all know how the offices about the House of Representatives have been filled. Even Democrats have looked upon the spectacle with mortification. In legislation there has been great delay, persistent sacrifice of public interest to partisanship, gross incompetence, and most discreditable indifference to pledges. Retrenchment was promised, and weeks have been spent in captious wrangling about contemptible trifles, while millions were thrown away by the River and Harbor bill, passed without examination or debate, and a sum variously estimated from fifty to three hundred millions was voted away, so far as the House has the power, in the Bounty bill. These things contrast sharply with the pretended zeal for economy which leads the House to cripple important branches of the public service by inadequate appropriations. Empty professions do not satisfy intelligent independents. They have been led to conclude that there is quite as much of insincerity and demagoguism, quite as much readiness to sacrifice public good to partisanship, quite as strong a disposition to use power and the public service for the reward of party hacks and the promotion of party success, in the Democratic as in the Republican organization.

Once for all, let it be understood that the profound distrust of the Democratic party, which now prompts Liberals and independants to embrace with pleasure the opportunity of supporting a good Republican ticket, is the result of Democratic misconduct. Men feel that it is not possible to trust a party which, placed on trial during the Winter preceding a Presidential campaign, have behaved so badly. Its promises to retrenchment and reform, tested by its acts seem insincere. Its professed readiness to "let bygones be bygones" is disproved by the persistent selection, in place of the ablest and purest independents of men whose chief virtue is that they did not oppose rebellion. Its tendency toward repudiation is such as to alarm every man who cares for the public honor. —*Tribune.*

The Grand Secret of Beauty.

Is health. The secret of health is the power to eat, digest and assimulate a proper quantity of wholesome, nutritious food. This can never be done when the liver does not act its part. It is the great driving wheel in the mechanism of man, and when it is out of order, the organization becomes deranged, and fever, dyspepsia, sick headache, constipation, jaundice, billious collic, kidney disease and general debility ensues. To restore the normal functions of the liver and impart that beauty, whic always attends a healthy, robust constitution. Dr. TUTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS are conscientiously recomended. They are designed solely for the disorderd liver and the disease which is produced. They are not a cure all, but in the cases mentioned they rarely fail to effect a cure

DEATHS.

HAYES.—Near Gatsville, July 17th, 1876, Mrs. MARY S. HAYES, daughter of Dr. H. McIntosh.

JUST SO. If you have any ragged, dirty torn, mutilated, almost worthless scrip notes, or bills which no one cares to take, don't burn it. We want it, and for it we will give you good, rean books, notions, or even cash. Send it along and select what you want. Knowledge in a nutshell, 350 pp. 50c; "The Fastest Girl in N. Y." 30c; Nasby on Inflation, 30c; Life of a Washington Belle, 30c; Pocket Album, 24 cards, 25c; 50 do., 50c; Transparent Playing Cards only 75c; Photographs, 10c; 12 for 50, 25 for $1; Superb full gilt Photo Albums, $1.25 $1.50, $2, $3, and up Elegant Auto Albums, 30c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50. Best Steel Pens only 75c a gross, Faber's Pencils, 50c doz; London Playing Cards. 30c; Violin Strings 30c; $2.25 doz. Superb 9x11 French Chromo Crosses, perfect beauties, 1, Cross and Roses, 2, Cross and Leaves, 3, Cross and Lily 4, Cross and Flowers—worth 50c—our price 15c, 2 for 25c 9 for 50, 17 for $1,50 styles. Agents clear $10 daily selling these. Also 1000 elegant Ool'd Engravings, size 13x18. Beautiful Girls—any name you wish—Comic Religious, and others subjects, only 15c each, 10 for 1,00 Send for our catalogue Deal only with a reliable house. Send on your dirty money (not counterfeit) and send for anything you want to HUNTER & CO. Hinsdale N H

C. T. & C. B. MACKENZIE,

GENERAL DEALERS IN

Carriage and Wagon Materials.

CLOTHS, ENAMELED CANVASS,

Patent Leather, Wheel and Wheel Time Axles, Shafts Spring Carriages, Bolts, Seats, Moss, Castings, Varnishes, Damasks, &c.

NO. 338 WEST BALTIMORE STREET,

Baltimore, Md.

25-6m.

Samaritan Nervine,

The great nerve Conqueror, cures Epileptic Fits, Convulsions, Spasms, St. Vitus Dance and all Nervous Diseases; the only known positive remedy for Epileptic Fits. It has been tested by thousand and has never been known to fail in a single case. Trial package free. Enclose stamp for Circulars giving evidence of cures. Address,

Dr. S. A. RICHMOND,
24-1yr. Box 741, St. Joseph Mo

BARNES' FOOT-POWER SCROLL SAWS AND LATHES

An entire Revolution in the construction of foot-power machines! The old style thrown aside when these are known! Thousands now in use! $1.500 to $2,000 per year made using them. One person out of every three who send for catalogues of these machines buys one. Say what paper you read this in, and address,

W. F. JOHN & BARNES,
Rockford, Winnebago Co., Illinois.
Box 2,044. 23-1y.

ARTHUR SPRUILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Columbia N. C.

practice in the several Courts and makes collections in all parts of the State. 48-1yr.

MARRIAGE GUIDE AND BOOK of SECRETS. DR. BOHANNAN'S Marriage Guide teaches all the inquisitive should know on Courtship, Marriage, the Physiological Mysteries and Revelations of the sexual system, Philosophy of Reproduction, who should marry, the impediments to marriage, their nature and cure. Treats on all Private Diseases, fully explaining their causes, symptoms and means to cure; it is the only really scientific work of the kind ever published, contains nearly 300 pages and is complete in every respect. Sent by Mail securely sealed on receipt of 50 cts. Address, Dr. C. A. BOHANNAN, 619 North Fifth st., St. Louis, Mo. Established in 1837.

PORTABLE and STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES, STEAM BOILERS, SAW FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS, MILL GEARING MADE Without Patterns, SHAFTING, PULLEYS AND HANGERS ... A SPECIALTY. The UNEQUALLED JAS. LEFFEL DOUBLE TURBINE WATER WHEEL ... ADDRESS, POOLE & HUNT. ... BALTIMORE, MD.

1776. 1876.

ROOMS AND BOARDING —AT THE— CENTENNIAL

I am prepared to furnish good Boarding and Rooms at the rate of $1.50 per day. Street cars every 10 minutes from my door. A Horse and Carriage for a gentleman and lady, at all times.

E. J. BOSWORTH,
782, South 6th St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

49-4t.

SILVER PLATED WARE.

Electro-Plated Table Ware,

AND

Ornamental Art Work

IN GREAT VARIETY,

Manufactured By The

Meridian Brittania Co.,

555 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

The best Plated SPOONS and FORKS are those heaviest Silver Plated on the parts where necessarily the most wear comes, and bearing the Trade Mark,

1847—*ROGERS BROTHERS*—XII

N.—This great improvement in Silver Plated Spoons and Forks is applied alike to all grades of plate, A 1, 8 and 12 oz as ordered. The Process and Machinery for manufacturing these goods are Patented. The extra or "Standard-Plate" made by this Company is stamped A 1, simply and is plated 20 per cent heavier than the ordinary market standard.

First Premiums awarded at all Fairs where exhibited from World's Fair of 1852 to American Institute Fair 1874.—37 6m

J. F. SANDERS. J. W. SAWYER. J. F. H...

New Carriage and Machine Shop.

J. F. SANDERS & CO.

Carriage and Wagon Manufacturers and Machinists.

Elizabeth City, N. C.

With the superior facilities afforded by Steam Power and Machinery, and a practical knowledge of our work, we are now prepared to fill orders for new work with dispatch.

Reparing done on all kinds of vehicles and machinery. Orders from a distance will receive special attention.

Shop on the corner of Main and Poindexter streets, near Water street.

Call on or address,

J. F. SANDERS & CO
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April 26th, 1876-tf.

People's Line for Baltimore.

The swift and elegant steamer "Sue," of this line, leaves Norfolk on

TUESDAY'S, THURSDAY'S & FRIDAY'S

for Baltimore; carrying passengers and freights at GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

On Tuesday's and Thursday's, she leaves Norfolk at 3 and Portsmouth at 4, P. M. On Saturday's she leaves Norfolk at 5 and Portsmouth at 6 P. M.

Tickets to Baltimore	$2 00
" " " and return	3 00
Through tickets to Washington	3 50
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TICKETS GOOD UNTIL USED.

Be sure and go by People's Line and encourage competition.

JAS. W. McCARRICK, Agent,
Norfolk, Va.

June 7th, 1876-tf.

J. *H. ZIEGLER.*



CABINET-MAKER AND ...

Most respectfully informs his customers, friends and the public generally that he has increased his facilities for carrying on the business of Cabinet Making and Undertaking. He is now prepared to furnish

METALIC AND WOOD COFFINS

of the latest improved kind and best quality with ... hours notice, and as cheap as they can be purchased in this or any other market.

His HEARSE will be ready at all times to serve his customers at any distance.

Undertakers in adjoining Counties can be furnished with Metalic Coffins as cheap as they can be bought at Norfolk or Baltimore.

His shop and Ware Rooms are on Ehringhaus Street, 3 doors West of Road.

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RALEIGH, N. C.

A NEW HOUSE

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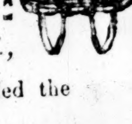
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334 Bowery, N. Y.,

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for the best Elastic Truss and Supporter at the last session of the

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cure rupture in from 30 to 90 days, and offer $1.000 for a case they cannot cure. They employ a

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Largest Sale of Any Lawn Mower in the World

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At the trial held in New York City, on the 25th of June, 1874, the NEW EXCELSIOR was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM, a Silver Medal by the American Institute, in competition with all the different Lawn Mowers made in this country.

Four sizes for hand-power; four sizes for horse-power.

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EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED.

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Send for Circular.

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New Hardware Store.

In Elizabeth City, N. C.,

The subscriber has opened a New Store in Corner Road and Ehringhaus Streets.

on Road Street, where will be found a general supply of

Hardware of all Kinds,

Builders tools,

Farming Implements;

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Harness Maker's Materials, etc., etc.

all new and of best quality

put prices down to lowest figures for THE CASH.

Give me a trial. My motto will be to try to please all.

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Convenient to all places of amusement and car lines in the city. No changes to and from the Centennial grounds.

Col. Watson proprietor of the Henry House, Cincinnati for the past twenty years and present proprietor, has leased the house for a term of years, and has newly furnished and fitted it *throughout*. He will keep a strictly first-class house, and has accommodation for 300 guests. Terms only $3 per day.

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The stock consists of Dry Goods, Notions, Boots & Shoes, &c, and in the GROCERY Department such goods as are usually kept in a first class ... Dress Goods are Black and Fancy Silks, ... and Wool Hernani, Plain and Fancy ... White Goods, Linens, &c. In Notions ... and White Kid Gloves for either Ladies or Gents, all Hamburg Edgings and Insertions ... in variety, Jet, Pearl, ... for Ladies, Misses ... Thimbles, Silver ... Napkins and Damask ... Goods shown with pleasure ... past patronage ... earnestly solicited.

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DRY ... ELIZABETH C... C. ... YEL... J... Especial attention ... on hand. A. H. WHITCO... Proprietor.

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THE LIGHTEST-RUNNING MACHINE IN THE WORLD.

With our printed directions, no instruction or mechanical skill is required to operate it. The construction of the machine is based upon a principle of unique and unequalled simplicity, comprising simple levers working upon centres. The bearings are few, and they are hardened and polished. The machines are made at our new works in the city of Newark, N. J., with new special (patented) machinery and tools, constructed expressly to accomplish what we now offer. *Every machine fully warranted.*

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FASHIONS SAVINGS.—By using the "Domestic" Paper Fashions the most stylish and perfect-fitting costumes can be produced, at a large saving in MONEY to those who choose to make, or superintend the making of, their own garments. With the highest talent and the best facilities in all departments, and the best ideas of the most skillful modistes, both at home and abroad, we are enabled to attain results far above the reach of the average dress-maker. Our styles are always the latest and best. Our elegantly-illustrated catalogue mailed to any lady sending five cents with her address. Agents wanted everywhere.

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Our Inks are of a superior quality, ... made from the best ingredients ... personal supervision of a practical ... pressman, therefore ... EVERY POUND OF INK ... Jet Black, Quick Drying ... Free from Setting Off.

Our prices are from ... lower than any other Inks manufactured in the United States.

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$250 A MONTH—Agents wanted everywhere. Business honorable and first class. Particulars sent free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

GREAT MEDICAL BOOK ... Ladies and Gents ... See ...

FOUNTAIN HEAD for BARGAINS. NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS OF ALL KINDS AND IN THE LATEST STYLES.!

BRODRICKS & SMITH, 3 & 5 Water St. Offer great Inducements to all and invite your careful examination of their STOCK.

Country produce taken in exchange for goods.

THE ELIZABETH CITY Bakery & Confectionery Store ... Cakes and Pies ... WILLIAM STEGER. Road street.

THOMAS R. BLAND, Elizabeth City, ... *House, Sign* ... ORNAMENTAL Painting ...

JNO. ... WAUGH. *Elizabeth City N. C.* Manufacturer of Wagons, Buggies, Carriages, &c. ... REPAIRING Done at short notice and at ... Give me a call.

JONES Livery Stables AT ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

I would announce to my friends and the public that I am still at the old place on MAIN STREET, A few doors west of Road, and keep horses, buggies, carriages, etc. ... reasonable terms. ARTHUR L. JONES.

TO SPORTSMEN!

The subscriber would announce to his friends and the public that he continues at the old stand on ROAD STREET, And keeps on hand a good assortment of GUNS, Rifles, Pistols, Sporting Apparatus, And also a fine selection of CUTLERY. He may at all times be found either in his Store prepared to accommodate customers with New Goods, or in his shop adjoining, willing and happy to repair any articles in his line of business. ... W. BELL.

GIVE ME WORK!

J. M. MATHEWS,

Near Brother's Livery Stables.

ATLANTIC HOTEL

NORFOLK, VA.

R. S. DODSON, PROPRIETOR.

BOARD, First and Second floors per Day $3.00 Third and Fourth ...

Special Terms for Permanent Board ...

HOW DICK BARNETT DIED.

Lynched in the Black Hills by the Vigilantes—How Pilgrims from Cheyenne Received a Stranger—Dick's Confession—His Last Letter.

There were four of us seated together around a cheerful pitch pine fire upon the side of a grassy knoll among the foothills, about forty miles from Custer. One of the party was a mountaineer; the rest were members of a large, well armed train of Black Hillers, then toiling and working its way through a wilderness of sage brush, endeavoring to reach the trail our party had discovered a few hours before. We had selected a spot for a rest, where the wind or sun, or perhaps both, had cleared away the snow from about a huge pine knot, almost petrified by age. The grass, too, was quite luxuriant, and offered an inducement for us to halt and rest until the train came up. The fire lighted and the knot in a blaze, we brought forth our pipes to smoke and watch the misty curtain rise. While we were calmly smoking around the fire, watching the misty canopy rise like a feathery veil from the valley beneath us, a man suddenly rode upon us.

Each sprung to his feet, rifle in hand. The stranger turned his horse away in alarm and rode quickly away. He was a white man, and we could not and had no reason to halt him. He rode out to the side of the road and dismounted. Then he proceeded to arrange and write upon some paper, which he placed in his bosom, and after some hesitation led his horse toward our surprised party and halted about thirty paces distant, rifle and pistol in hand.

"Hallo there!"

"Hallo yourself!"

"Is this the Custer road?"

"Don't know. I've been lost all night. Who are you?"

"Pilgrims from Cheyenne. Been lost on Jenney's trail two days."

Then the lonely stranger rode up and stood restlessly awaiting interrogation. He said he had left Custer two days before; that he was drunk when he left, and did not know what he had done or how he had got lost. He received a lot of letters from our party, and soon afterward bade us adieu. He said he was going to the States, and we bade him look out for his scalp and said good-bye. Poor fellow! Unfortunate drunk—it cost him his life! It was late in the afternoon when we met him again. We were in a dry camp—a camp in which snow must be melted for water for man and beast. The boys were busy at work shoveling snow into camp kettles and melting it for the horses. Supper was over and the guards were out. A shot awoke the reverberating echoes of the hills, and a minute afterward every man of the fifty-five "pilgrims" was prepared for duty. A party of *vigilantes* rode into camp. They had come upon the guards suddenly and had been fired upon. They were rough looking men, but all quite civil. They inquired for a lawyer. We had one, and he came forward. They asked for a judge. We had none, so they elected one. They asked for a preacher, but found none. A clerk was found in the reporter. They had brought back the strange man of the morning. He was a prisoner, and seemed to realize his position. He called the reporter and handed him back his mail matter, and requested him to write a few short letters for him. This was done, and he signed them while court was being held—the judge seated on a pile of harness, the jury on a wagon tongue.

"Dick Barnett!" shouted one of those strange, cruel men. Dick turned to the reporter and, handing him his papers and two or three pictures, said, in a trembling, choking voice "It's all over with me, I reckon. They all know me, and it's no use squealing."

He walked over to the wagon, while two of the party started to a barkless old cottonwood tree, where a lariat was thrown over a projecting limb.

"Dick Barnett," said old Col. Lyon, "you've been caught in the act of stealing horses from the people of these hills. You have also been found guilty of shooting and wounding, with intent to kill, Peter Lambert, and with stealing his horse. This 'ere party of true and good men have settled this fact and say you must hang. What have you to say against it?"

Dick, while old man Lyon was speaking, manifested little or no feeling. He looked in the faces of all, and seemed to expect some interference from the members of our train. He paused for a moment, when he said:

"I know I shot Pete Lambert, but he wanted to get the drop on me. I took his horse, and I may have taken a few others, but what I done I done when I was drunk. If I've got to swing, I'll do it like a man; only give me time to fix up matters afore I go."

Then the poor fellow sat down, and, with tears in his eyes, wrote a letter to his father in Steubenville, Ohio, and one to his brother in St. Louis, and still another to a lady in Coshocton, Ohio. Then he arose, and, dashing the tears from his bloodshot eyes, said he was ready. He gave his rifle and a horse to Col. Lyon to be sent back to the owner, Pete Lambert, and, folding his arms, walked toward the tree. For a moment he hesitated. Life was sweet to him (he was not thirty). But he was seized and pushed forward to the tree, and mounted the horse without hesitation. Then the tears came gushing from his eyes, while his arms were bolted down to his sides. The rope was passed over his neck and drawn taut. Another minute and the horse received a blow which sent it galloping down the valley, and Dick Barnett was struggling between heaven and earth. It was soon over, the rope was untied, and he fell to the earth and was left to the pilgrims to bury. We rolled him up in his saddle blanket and interred him in the blood-red soil of Red canyon, with a pine board at his head inscribed: "Richard Barnett, of Steubenville, Ohio. Died February 26, 1876."

Arrest of Counterfeiters.

Lately the United States has been flooded with counterfeit bank bills. So well executed was this work that it was difficult to tell the good bills from the bad. The government detectives made a raid on a dwelling house in Brooklyn. They rung the bell, and without making known their business went up stairs to the third floor and surprised Tom Congdon and his printer, Charles Conklin, at work. Conklin was at the seal press, about to stamp a counterfeit note on the national bank of Castleton, N. Y., with the government seal. Both men gave up at once, and the officers began to gather together the counterfeiting material. Over $75,000 in counterfeit bills on various banks were found drying and in a few days would have been on the market. The detectives said that the gang had made in all about 120,000, but that they had not put more than $45,000 or $48,000 of it into circulation. A man named Warner sold the money in Connecticut, Vermont, Rhode Island and Massachusetts, for thirty or thirty-five cents on the dollar. He had regular customers. As near as could be ascertained, they thought that there was $11,000 out on the bank of New Bedford, $18,000 on the First National bank of Northampton, and $18,000 on the Hamden bank of Westfield. Warner had been away on a dealing trip for a short time. He returned to New York to get ready for the issue on the Castleton bank, which was to be made at once.

The counterfeits are well executed, and readily pass. The names of the cashier and president of each bank were engraved on the original plate, and not forged by pen, as is usual. The detectives think that they have all of the members of the gang. Congdon, who was its organizer, never allowed Warner to know where the money was made, and no one knew the secret except Conklin and the owner of the house.

As one of the gang named White was taken to the jail he bade the detectives good-bye, saying that he thought he had saved himself five years by pleading guilty. He is the engraver for the gang and one of the best workmen in the country. He is sixty-five years old.

There was a case in London in which a man died from fright at the sight of a poison label, which he had not previously observed, on a bottle from which he had just taken a dose of simple medicine.

A Patriotic Jury.

Mr. Charles M. Lee was a well known criminal lawyer of Rochester, New York. He was defending an old revolutionary soldier for passing a forged promissory note for some thirty dollars. There was hardly the faintest doubt of his guilt, but Lee contrived to get before the jury a fact that the accused, when a youth of nineteen, was one of the storming party that followed Mad Anthony Wayne in his desperate assault upon Stony Point, and helped to carry the wounded general into the fort during that terrible fight.

In summing up, Lee, after getting over the ugly points of the evidence as best he could, undertook to carry the jury by escalpade, on the ground of the prisoner's revolutionary services. He described in graphic language the bloody attack on Stony Point, the impetuous valor of Wayne, the daring exploit of his client, and wound up with this stunning interrogatory: "Gentlemen of the jury, will you send to the State prison, for passing a contemptible thirty dollar forged note, an old hero of three score and ten, who, in youth, cheered the heart of his country, in the darkest hour of the revolution, by storming Stony Point?"

This was a poser. The chins of some of the jury quivered, but the foreman, a bluff farmer, put on an air which seemed to say that storming Stony Point was a good thing enough in its line, but what had that to do with passing this forged note?

After being out a couple of hours, the jury returned, when the clerk went through the usual formula: "Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon a verdict?"

"We have."

"Do you find the prisoner at the bar guilty or not guilty?"

"Not guilty, because he stormed Stony Point!" thundered the stalwart foreman; who, it was afterward learned, was last to come to an agreement.

The audience applauded, the crier rapped to order, the district attorney objected to the recording of the verdict and the judge sent the jury out again, telling the foreman, in rather a sharp tone, that they must find an unconditional verdict of guilty or not guilty. After an absence of a few minutes they returned, when the foreman rendered a simple verdict of not guilty, adding, however, as he dropped to his seat: "It was a good thing, though, judge, for the old revolutionary cuss, that he stormed Stony Point!"

A Sad Story from Italy.

Sherwood Bonner, writing from Rome to the Boston *Times*, tells a remarkable story of a young Italian who belonged to an impoverished though noble family and had the usual capital of the poor but honest—eyes and mustache. The lady in the case was heiress to wealth and an old name. She had three brothers—haughty brothers, of course, who hated her lover and vowed like old Fee-faw-fum, to have his blood to butter their bread. They did not go quite so far as this, but they threatened to such good effect that the lovers bid each other a heartrending farewell, and the young Francesca left Rome. Six months later, dragging out a miserable existence in an English town, he received a letter from his Laura, in which she announced that two of the brothers had been killed in a vendetta fight, and the third had relented so far as to express his willingness to receive proposals from his sister's lover.

By some cruel fate the letter had been delayed nearly a month. Francesca hastened "on the wings of love," however that may be, traveling night and day until he reached Rome and his love. His first act—for he was a pious Catholic—was to hasten to Santa Maria della Croce, to return thanks for his safe arrival. As he lifted the heavy curtain and entered by one door a funeral train passed out at another, white roses on the bier and maidens in white in attendance. He asked a solemn faced priest: "Who was carried to the grave to-day?" and the priest with stolid unconsciousness replied: "The Signorina Laura ——; she died three days ago of a fever."

I cannot put myself sufficiently in the young lover's place to tell you how he felt; what he did is known to a discreet few. He went that night to the family vault, he bribed the keeper of the keys, he passed the night through with the "dear, dead woman he loved so well," who had died without knowing him true. What wild raving echoed from those old walls none will ever know; he came out in the morning silent and cold as the dead he had left. Since then he has lived a life of seclusion; he is never seen to smile, he declines all invitations, his eyes grow bigger and darker as his face loses color and flesh.

Striking Meteorological Phenomenon.

Professor J. Lawrence Smith, in the *American Journal of Science and Arts*, says: On the afternoon of the thirty-first of January, while crossing one of the streets of Louisville, my attention was suddenly arrested by a magnificent meteor crossing the heavens. I first saw it at sixty degrees above the horizon, and it disappeared from my view behind the houses at an elevation of about twenty degrees. It was pear shaped and very bright, and remained in view two or three seconds. Its apparent size was about one-sixth that of the disk of the moon. It did not separate while under my observation, nor did I hear any noise. On asking, through the medium of the public prints, for the observation of others, I received some fifteen communications, from an area of one hundred and twenty miles in diameter.

To a number of the observers an explosion was visible, producing several flashes of light of different colors. This occurred about ten degrees above the horizon. On exploding all the fragments disappeared instantly, except the largest, which also disappeared before reaching the horizon. Some observers saw sparks flying off from the ball, and a short stream of light behind it. One or two think they heard a whizzing noise, and at the time of bursting heard the explosion. All agree in stating that the direction was from northwest to southeast. Nothing has yet been heard of any fragments having been collected. My opinion is that it fell about the range of the Cumberland mountains in Kentucky or in the northeast of Tennessee.

This is the third bolide in three consecutive years that it has been my good fortune to witness in their passage over Louisville, but the fragments of none of them have been obtained. They all were passing from the northward to southward.

To Restore Drowning Persons.

1. Lose no time. Carry out these directions on the spot.

2. Remove the froth and mucus from the mouth and nostrils.

3. Hold the body, for a few seconds only, with the head hanging down, so that the water may run out of the lungs and windpipe.

4. Loosen all tight articles of clothing about the neck and chest.

5. See that the tongue is pulled forward if it falls back into the throat. By taking hold of it with a handkerchief it will not slip.

6. If the breathing has ceased, or nearly so, it must be stimulated by pressure of the chest with the hands, in imitation of the natural breathing; forcibly expelling the air from the lungs, and allowing it to re-enter and expand them by the elasticity of the ribs. Remember that this is the most important step of all.

To do it readily, lay the person on his back, with a cushion, pillow, or some firm substance under the shoulders; then press with the flat of the hands over the lower part of the breast bone and the upper part of the abdomen, keeping up a regular repetition and relaxation of pressure twenty or thirty times a minute. A pressure of thirty pounds may be applied with safety to a grown person.

7. Rub the limbs with the hands, or with dry cloths, constantly, to aid the circulation and keep the body warm.

8. As soon as the person can swallow give a tablespoonful of spirits in hot water, or some warm tea or coffee.

9. Work deliberately. Do not give up too quickly. Success has rewarded the efforts of hours.

THE PRESIDENCY.

The Letter of Governor Hayes, of Ohio, Accepting the Nomination.

In accepting the nomination tendered him by the Republican national convention at Cincinnati, Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, says he does not deem it necessary to enter upon any extended examination of the declaration of principles made by the convention; the resolutions are in accord with his views, and he heartily concurs in the principles they announce. He adds:

The fifth resolution adopted by the convention is of paramount interest. More than forty years ago a system of making appointments to office grew up, based upon the maxim: "To the victors belong the spoils." The old rule, the true rule, that honesty, capacity and fidelity constitute the only real qualifications for office, and that there is no other claim, gave place to the idea that party services were to be chiefly considered. All parties, in practice, have adopted this system. It has been essentially modified since its first introduction; it has not, however, been improved.

At first the President, either directly or through the heads of departments, made all the appointments, but gradually the appointing power, in many cases, passed into the control of members of Congress. The offices in these cases have become, not merely rewards for party services, but rewards for services to party leaders. This system destroys the independence of the separate departments of the government. "It tends directly to extravagance and official incapacity." It is a temptation to dishonesty; it hinders and impairs that careful supervision and strict accountability by which alone faithful and efficient public services can be secured; it obstructs the prompt removal and sure punishment of the unworthy; in every way it degrades the civil service and the character of the government. It is felt, I am confident, by a large majority of the members of Congress to be an intolerable burden and an unwarrantable hindrance to the proper discharge of their legitimate duties. It ought to be abolished. The reform should be thorough, radical and complete.

We should return to the principles and practices of the founders of the government, supplying by legislation, when needed, that which was formerly the established custom. They neither expected nor desired from the public officers any partisan service. They meant that public officers should give their whole service to the government and to the people. They meant that the officer should be secure in his tenure as long as his personal character remained satisfactory. If elected, I shall conduct the administration of the government upon these principles, and all constitutional powers vested in the Executive will be employed to establish this reform.

The declaration of principles by the Cincinnati convention makes no announcement in favor of a single Presidential term. I do not assume to add to that declaration, but believing that the restoration of the civil service to the system established by Washington and followed by the early Presidents can best be accomplished by an Executive who is under no temptation to use the patronage of his office to promote his own re-election, I desire to perform what I regard as a duty in stating now my inflexible purpose, if elected, not to be a candidate for election to a second term.

On the currency question I have frequently expressed my views in public, and I stand by my record on this subject. I regard all the laws of the United States relating to the payment of the public indebtedness, the legal tender notes included, as constituting a pledge and moral obligation of the government, and which must in good faith be kept. It is my conviction that the feeling of uncertainty inseparable from an irredeemable paper currency with its fluctuations of values, is one of the great obstacles to a revival of confidence and business, and to a return to prosperity. That uncertainty can be ended in but one way, the resumption of specie payments; but the longer the instability of our monetary system is permitted to continue, the greater will be the injury inflicted upon our economical interests, and all classes of society. If elected, I shall approve every appropriate measure to accomplish the desired end, and shall oppose any step backward.

The resolution with respect to the public school system is one which should receive the hearty support of the American people. Agitation of the subject is to be apprehended, until, by constitutional amendments, the schools are placed beyond all danger of sectarian control or interference. The Republican party is pledged to secure such an amendment.

The resolution of the convention on the subject of the permanent pacification of the country, and the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their constitutional rights, is timely and of great importance. The condition of the Southern States attracts the attention and commands the sympathy of the people of the whole union. In their progressive recovery from the effects of the war, their first necessity is an intelligent and honest administration of government which will protect all classes of citizens in their political and private rights.

What the South most needs is "peace;" and peace depends upon the supremacy of the law. There can be no enduring peace if the Constitutional rights of any portion of the people are habitually disregarded. A division of political parties resting merely upon sectional lines is always unfortunate, and may be disastrous. The welfare of the South, alike with that of every other part of this country, depends upon the attractions it can offer to labor and immigration and capital. But laborers will not go, and capital will not be ventured where the Constitution and the laws are set at defiance, and distraction, apprehension, and alarm take the place of peace-loving and law-abiding social life. All parts of the Constitution are sacred, and must be sacredly observed—the parts that are new no less than the parts that are old.

The moral and national prosperity of the Southern States can be most effectually advanced by a hearty and generous recognition of the rights of all, by all—a recognition without reserve or exception. With such a recognition fully accorded, it will be practicable to promote by the influence of all legitimate agencies of the general government, the efforts of the people of those States to obtain for themselves the blessings of honest and capable local government. If elected, I shall consider it not only my duty, but it will be my ardent desire to labor for the attainment of this end.

Let me assure my countrymen of the Southern States that if I shall be charged with the duty of organizing an administration, it will be one which will regard and cherish their truest interests—the interests of the white and of the colored people both, and equally; and which will put forth its best efforts in behalf of a civil policy which will wipe out forever the distinction between North and South in our common country.

With a civil service organized upon a system which will secure purity, experience, efficiency and economy, a strict regard for the public welfare solely in appointments, and the speedy, thorough and unsparing prosecution and punishment of all public officers who betray official trusts; with a sound currency; with education unsectarian and free to all; with simplicity and frugality in public and private affairs, and with a fraternal spirit of harmony pervading the people of all sections and classes, we may reasonably hope that the second century of our existence as a nation will, with the blessing of God, be pre-eminent as an era of good feeling, and a period of progress, prosperity and happiness.

Very respectfully, your fellow citizen,
(Signed) R. B. HAYES.

A guardian was appointed for a woman in Bridgeport, and she illustrated the dangers and hardships of his office by whipping him in the courtroom.

Governor Tilden's Acceptance.

When the committee appointed by the Democratic national convention waited upon Gov. Tilden, at Albany, and notified him of his nomination, the governor replied as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE: I shall at the earliest convenience prepare and transmit to you a formal acceptance of the nomination which you now tender to me in behalf of the Democratic national convention, and I do not desire on this occasion to anticipate any topic which might be appropriate to that communication. It may, however, be permitted to me to say that my nomination was not a mere personal preference between citizens and statesmen of this republic, who might very well have been chosen for so distinguished an honor and for so august a duty. It was rather a declaration of that illustrious body in whose behalf you speak, in favor of administration reform, with which events had associated me in the public mind.

The strength, the universality and the efficiency of the demand for administrative reform in all governments, and especially in the administration of the Federal government, with which the Democratic masses everywhere were instinct, have led to a series of surprises in the popular assemblages, and perhaps in the convention itself. It would be unnatural, gentlemen, if a popular movement so genuine and so powerful should stop with three and one-half millions of Democrats; that it should not extend by contagion to that large mass of independent voters who stand between parties in our own country and to a portion of the party under whose administration the evils to be corrected have grown up. And perhaps in what we have witnessed there may be an augury in respect to what we may witness in the election about to take place throughout our country, at least let us hope so and believe so.

I am not without experience of the difficulty and the labor of effecting administrative reform when it requires a revolution in policies and in measures long established in government. If I were to judge by the year and a half in which I have been in the State government, I should say that the routine duties of the trust I have had imposed on me are a small burden compared with that created by the attempt to change the policy of the government of which I have been the executive head. Especially is this so where the reform is to be worked out with more or less of the co-operation of public officers, who either have been tainted with the evils to be redressed, or who have been incapacitated by habit or toleration of the wrongs to be corrected, to which they have been consenting witnesses.

I, therefore, if your choice should be ratified by the people at the election, should enter upon the great duties which would fall upon me, not as a holiday recreation, but very much in that spirit of consecration in which the soldier enters battle. But let us believe, as I do believe, that we now see the dawn of a better day for our country, and that, difficult as is the work to which the Democratic party, with many of the allies and former members of other parties, has addressed itself, the republic is yet to be renovated to live in all the future and to be transmitted to future generations as Jefferson contributed to form it in his day, and in which it has been ever since, until a recent period, a blessing to the whole people.

CUSTER'S BATTLE.

A Plan of the Conflict—The Battle of Death—Reno's Narrow Escape.

Correspondence from the scene of the fierce conflict on the Little Horn gives a vivid picture of the bloody and, from the first, helpless conflict. In this recital we see a heroic commander followed to the death by two hundred and forty soldiers of his regiment not less heroic than himself, and all these lives, qualified to make splendid the annals of our race, wasted in a mad battle with from four to five thousand savages not without the virtue of courage, and made daring in this case, apparently, by the consciousness of their overwhelming strength.

In this battle the Little Horn river is a capital feature. On the left bank of that stream, at about fifteen miles from its confluence with the Big Horn, was the village of Sitting Bull. On that side the edge of the river is timbered, and between the river and the hills, for a distance of several miles, is a level and beautiful valley—a bottom land. On this valley was the village, peopled by upward of four thousand warriors. On the right, or opposite side, the river and the plain are denominated by a range of high hills or bluffs. In his approach Custer looked down upon the village from these bluffs, and there divided for an assault on the position a force that, if combined, would have been unequal to the struggle.

He placed three companies on the heights in reserve, sent Colonel Reno to the left to ford the stream above the village and attack from that side, while he moved along the heights on the right bank to cross the river further down and attack at the other extremity. Colonel Reno passed the stream as ordered, formed his line across the bottom land and advanced on the enemy. But his advance was fiercely resisted by the Indians, in the hills on his left, and before he had reached the village he saw the imminent probability that he would be cut off from the reserve. He charged to keep open his communication with that force.

Apparently this movement was not intended as a retreat, but a retreat it became; and in a few minutes Colonel Reno, instead of assailing the Indian village, was fighting a battle for life with forces that obstructed his retreat. His men fought their way to the ford, and there, crowded in the stream, were butchered by Indian marksmen. Once more across the stream they were knocked over by the Indian rifles as they clambered the heights. Yet the larger number escaped. But what was their position then? They had failed in their movement, had not co-operated with Custer, and had left him to bear alone the brunt of the whole battle.

Reno's retreat permitted Sitting Bull to concentrate every man against Custer, and his fate was a natural consequence. He was annihilated, and then again the Sioux turned their attention to Reno, who meantime had fortified himself on the heights. They would have annihilated his force also, but their operations were cut short by the advance of Gibbon, which correspondents record in detail.—*New York Herald.*

How the Africans Make Rubber.

The coast region north and south of the Congo is becoming quite an important source of caoutchouc. It is produced by a giant tree creeper, which grows principally along the water courses. It covers the highest trees, and frequently considerable extents of forest are festooned down to the ground, from tree to tree, in all directions, with its thick stems, like great hawsers. Sometimes its stem is as thick as a man's thigh. Above, the trees are nearly hidden with its large glossy leaves of dark green hue, and studded with beautiful bunches of pure white star-like flowers, most sweetly scented. Its fruit is of the size of a large orange, yellow when ripe, and perfectly round, with a hard brittle shell; inside it is full of a soft reddish pulp of an agreeable acid flavor, much liked by the natives. It is not easy to obtain ripe seeds, as the creeper is a favorite resort of a villainous, semi-transparent, long legged red ant—with a stinging bite, like the prick of a red-hot needle—which is very fond of the pulp and the seeds distributed through it.

Every part of the creeper yields a milky juice when wounded; but, unlike the American rubber tree, this milky sap will not run into a vessel placed to receive it. It dries so quickly that a ridge is soon formed over a cut, and the flow arrested. When collecting it, the natives make long cuts in the bark with a knife, and as the sap gushes out they wipe it off continually with their fingers and smear it on their arms, shoulders, and breasts, until a thick covering is formed. Then they peel it off and cut it into small squares for transportation.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

Telegrams from various parts of the country bring reports of conflagrations and accidents on the fourth ...... During a thunder shower at Elmira, N. Y., lightning struck an umbrella under which two men were walking, instantly killing Samuel Cross and injuring Michael Rohar......The governor of the Dutch East Indies confirms the report of the loss of the steamer Lieutenant-General Kroesen in the straits of Sunda. Two hundred and thirty persons were drowned.....Although the great powers of Europe are putting their armies on a war footing, they will all remain neutral during the trouble between Servia and Turkey. There has been an engagement between the troops of the two powers, and both claim the victory......By one train of cars running into the rear of another near Elm Station, Pa, two men men were killed and five others injured. A terrific storm passed over portions of Iowa and did great damage. The village of Rock Dale, near Dubuque, was overwhelmed with water and forty-two persons were drowned. Twenty-nine buildings were destroyed in Burlington and three persons were killed and others wounded by falling buildings.

Extensive piano frauds in selling inferior instruments as those of well known manufacturers have been discovered.....Gen. Custer's defeat seems to be due to his underestimating the strength of the enemy, and to the fact that the two detachments of his regiment were unable to attack simultaneously. The Indians were very heavily armed, and were under command of Sitting Bull, the most determined and brave of hostile Indians, who has never made a treaty with the government...... Gen. Santa Anna, the noted Mexican, has just died, in his seventy-eighth year...... Ex-Speaker Blaine is still confined to his bed most of the time......Massachusetts has disbanded thirty companies of her militia ...... The disaster at Rockdale, Iowa, was caused by the breaking of a dam, which was unable to hold the amount of water which fell heavily for three hours. The village, containing two hundred inhabitants, was built in a ravine, and the flood carried off every building except the mill, and forty-two persons are missing, many of whose bodies have been found miles away. The storm did great damage to crops in the central part of the State also, and fifteen persons are reported killed in that section.

The Servians defeated the Turks and captured the town of Rachka, and the Turks were successful over the Servians at Belina...... Later accounts of the Sioux massacre show that Col. Reno's command narrowly escaped sharing the fate of Custer's, as they had been surrounded and fighting the savages for twenty-four hours, when relieved by Gen. Terry. Twelve hundred Indians left the Red Cloud agency to join Sitting Bull ...... A bill has been introduced in Congress to enable the President to accept the services of volunteers from the far Western States, to be used against the Indians......Senator Morrill has qualified as secretary of the treasury ...... The vacant senatorship from Maine has been offered to Mr. Blaine ...... A four-year-old daughter of J. Wiley fell into a millpond at Ashburnham, Mass., when her sister, aged eight years, jumped in after her, and both were drowned. .....The Centennial commission, by a vote of thirty to nine, decided not to open on Sunday.

In accepting the nomination of the Republican national convention for the Presidency, Gov. Hayes, of Ohio, declares that, if elected, he will accept the position for one term only. ......An explosion of fire damp has occurred at L'Hopital colliery, near St. Avoid, France. Forty-two persons were killed and forty-seven seriously injured ...... The notable Castle Garden in New York city was destroyed by fire on Sunday. It was one of the oldest landmarks left in the city, and has been used for a number of years as an immigrant depot. Jenny Lind sung in the Garden, making her first appearance in America there.....Don Carlos, the pretender to the Spanish throne, is now traveling with a large party through the United States and Mexico ...... A serious riot took place at Hamburg, S. C., between the whites and colored militia. The militia was disposed of with canister, after a number of them were killed or wounded. One white man was killed and one wounded. The unfortunate affair is deplored by all good citizens of both races, and there is deep regret that better counsels did not prevail. Crowds of people visited Hamburg to attend the funerals of the dead. White and colored folks intermingled freely. There were no threats, but deep regrets were felt that blood had been shed and that lives were lost......Russia has addressed a circular note to her representatives abroad, announcing that she will not support Servia, but remain a simple spectator of the struggle. ....Silver has depreciated greatly in value in England, and is very much lower in value there than in the United States ...... During the heated term in New York and Philadelphia a number of deaths occurred from exhaustion. The thermometer was on occasions as high as ninety-eight to 102 degrees.

The Lake Superior propeller St. Clair, on her way from Ontonagon for Houghton, Mich., caught fire and almost instantly was a mass of flames. Of the eighteen passengers, but one was saved. Four of the fourteen persons composing the crew escaped with their lives. ....Lane, Pierce & Co.'s tannery at Sandbank, N. Y., was destroyed by fire, with a loss of $100,000......Two young girls, aged thirteen and fifteen years, daughters of Samuel Hoare, were drowned while bathing near Walkerton, Canada....A party of masked men entered the jail at Nebraska City and assassinated "Hank" Dodge, who was to have been executed in a week ...... A reduction of ten per cent. in the wages of the mill operatives in Scotland is proposed......The actual number of men on duty in the United States army is 26,979, of which 7,930 are in the Territories, 3,718 in Texas, and 3,334 in the Southern States. Gen. Terry has in the field 1,123 men, and Crook 1,790, of which probably fully two thousand are fit for active service. The remainder of the army is doing garrison duty at forts in Northern States.

The President asked for and received the resignation of Postmaster-General Jewell, and appointed Assistant Tyner to the position..... Mr. Pratt, commissioner of internal revenue, has resigned......The surrogate of New York has dismissed the petition to set aside the will of A. T. Stewart.... The committee appointed for the purpose formally tendered the candidacy for the Presidency to Gov. Tilden, who accepted in a brief speech, putting special stress on the necessity for political reform.... A terrific thunderstorm extended over the Middle and New England States, the lightning striking in numerous places, killing several persons and doing considerable damage to property......The king of Italy has sent a congratulatory letter to this government on its centennial.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Business of General Interest Transacted.

SENATE.

Mr. West (Rep.), of Louisiana, from the conference committee on the Post-office Appropriation bill, called up the conference report, and in explanation of it said in regard to compensation for transportation of mails by railroads, the conference committee agreed upon a reduction of rates hitherto paid to the extent of ten per cent. Also to the appointment of a commission by the President to examine into and report upon the subject. In regard to compensation of postmasters hereafter, the committee had agreed to a reduction amounting in the aggregate to about $500,000. The salary of no postmaster was to exceed $4,000, with the exception of the one in New York city. With regard to third-class mail matter the committee had agreed that all matter of that class, except unsealed circulars, shall be admitted in the mails at the rate of one cent for every two ounces and fractional part thereof, and one cent for each additional two ounces or a fractional part thereof. The committee continued the rate of one cent per ounce for all merchandise as it is now. The report, as submitted, met with the approval of the committee on post-offices and post-roads, that committee being represented on the conference committee by its chairman (Mr. Hamlin). The report was agreed to without further discussion.

Mr. Morton (Rep.), of Indiana, called for the regular order, being the resolution to pay P. B. S. Pinchback the pay and mileage of a Senator from Louisiana from March, 1873, until his contest was terminated by the Senate. The resolution was read a third time and passed—yeas, 27; nays, 11; a strict party vote. Mr. Edmunds not voting.

Mr. Sherman (Rep.), of Ohio, submitted the following concurrent resolutions and said he had no doubt their passage would be a matter of great pleasure to the whole country:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to guide the United States of America through one hundred years of national life, and to crown our nation with the highest blessings of civil and religious liberty, therefore,

The Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, in the name of the people of the United States, in reverent thankfulness recognize the fountain and the source the author and giver of all these blessings, and our dependence upon His providence; and

Whereas, We recognize as our fathers did that George Washington—first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen—was one of the chief of divine instruments in securing American independence, and in laying broad and deep the foundations of our liberties in the Constitution of the United States; therefore, as a mark of our sense of the honor due to his name and to his compatriots and his associates, our Revolutionary fathers, we, the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, in the name of the people of the United States in this, the beginning of the second century of our national existence, do direct and assume the completion of the Washington monument in the city of Washington, and do direct the committees of both Houses to institute necessary provisions of law to carry this resolution into effect.

Passed by a unanimous vote.

HOUSE.

The conference report on the Post-office Appropriation bill was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Clarke (Dem.), of Missouri, chairman of the committee on post-offices and post-roads, the Senate amendment of the bill providing a penalty for mailing obscene matter was concurred in.

The Geneva Award bill, as reported by Mr. Lord, of New York, from the judiciary committee, with the amendments ingrafted in it, was passed—yeas, 108; nays, 94.

On motion of Mr. Randall (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, a conference committee was ordered on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

On motion of Mr. Hopkins (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, the Senate joint resolution for the completion of the Washington monument was passed unanimously.

Mr. McDougall (Rep.), of New York, from the committee on military affairs, reported back the Senate bill establishing the rank of the paymaster-general. It provides that the rank of paymaster-general shall be that of brigadier-general. Passed.

Mr. Mills (Dem.), of Texas, from the committee on naval affairs, reported a bill providing the repeal of all laws authorizing the appointment of civil engineers in the navy, and providing that all persons now holding such office shall be mustered out of the service. Passed.

Mr. Lawrence (Rep.), of Ohio, called up as a special order the bill to require the Pacific railroad companies to create a sinking fund to reimburse the United States. After some discussion the bill was passed—yeas, 159; nays, 9.

Mr. Banning (Ind.), of Ohio, offered a resolution calling on the secretary of war for information in regard to the object of the military expedition under Generals Terry, Crook and Gibbons against the Northwestern Indians, and for copies of all correspondence bearing on the origin of the expedition, and for copies of all military orders issued by the war department directing the expedition. Adopted.

Mr. Banning submitted the following statement: The army numbers 26,979 troops, located as follows: At West Point, 4 216; in the Territories, 7,936; in Texas, 3,718; in other Southern States, 3,334; in the field operating against the Indians, under Gen. Terry, 1,123; and under Gen. Crook only 1,790, making in all 2,913. The remaining 4,000 are located in Northern cities and forts.

A bill was offered authorizing the President to enlist recruits for the army, to serve no more than six months, to aid in suppressing the hostility of certain bands of Sioux Indians.

Overgoverning Children.

Children are often brought up without any particular habits of self-government, because the governing is done for them and on them. A girl that is never allowed to sew, all of whose clothes are made for her and put on her till she is ten, twelve, fifteen or eighteen years of age, is spoiled. The mother has spoiled her by doing everything for her. The true idea of self-restraint is to let the child venture. A child's mistakes are often better than its no-mistakes, because when a child makes mistakes, and has to correct them, it is on the way toward knowing something. A child that is waked up every morning, and never wakes himself; and is dressed, and never makes mistakes in dressing himself; and is washed, and never makes mistakes about being clean; and is fed, and never has anything to do with his food; and is watched, and never watches himself; and is cared for and kept all day from doing wrong—such a child might about as well be a tallow candle, perfectly straight, and solid, and comely, and unvital, and good for nothing but to be burned up.

The poor weaver who has a large family of children, without bread enough for half of them, and sets them to work, is a philanthropist. You may gather around them and mourn over them, but blessed be the weaver's children. The twelve children of the poor weaver will turn out better than the twelve children of the millionaire. I would rather take an insurance on the weaver's children than on the millionaire's. Blessed are those that learn by the hard way of life what every man must learn first or last, or go ashore a wreck—namely, self restraint. The steel that had suffered most is the best steel. It has been in the furnace again and again; it has been on the anvil; it has been tight in the jaws of the vise; it has felt the rasp; it has been ground by emery; it has been heated and hammered and filed until it does not know itself and it comes out a splendid knife. And if men only knew it what are called their "misfortunes" are God's blessings, for they are the molding influences which give them shapeliness and edge and durability and power.

A Valuable Diamond.

One of the finest brilliants in America, and one with a romantic history, is now for sale at Salt Lake. This stone is one-thirty-second of a carat lighter than the celebrated Tweed diamond, but its cutting is much better, and it is considered by experts to be more valuable. It weighs eight and a half carats, and is exactly half an inch in diameter.

It was for many hundred years in the family of an East India prince. This potentate presented it to the ex-queen Christina of Spain, who presented it to her daughter, ex-queen Isabella, on the occasion of her marriage. The latter was forced to sell it, with many other diamonds, and it was bought at an auction of her diamonds which was made in London, and it was purchased by a St. Louis gentleman with about $60,000 worth of other diamonds. He was soon after offered $15,000 in gold for it by the Americus club of New York, but he refused to sell it.

Subsequently it was stolen from him while visiting at Saratoga Springs by thieves, who employed what is known as the umbrella game. While alighting from the cars, a man spread an umbrella in his face, and, as he started back, the pin was torn from his shirt bosom. The trick was so dexterously turned that the victim did not discover his loss for several hours. When, however, he discovered himself minus the wonderful brilliant, he promptly telegraphed to the daily papers of New York city offering $5,000 reward and no questions asked. In twenty-four hours his pin was returned, and the thieves were richer the amount of the reward.

Afterwards the same gentleman went to Salt Lake City, and traded his diamond for mining property valued at $22,000. The mine developed well, and the lucky speculator realized over $60,000 from his investment. The miner who received the stone was cheated out of it by Chicago gamblers, who sold it to a diamond dealer, who, in turn, sold it to the firm in Salt Lake City who now possess it.

Taking a Furlough.

Mr. Singleton (Dem.), of Mississippi, from the committee on printing, reported in the United States House on the petition of employees in the government printing office, asking twenty days' furlough, without deduction of pay, to attend the Centennial celebration. He reported a bill for that purpose, giving twenty days' furlough to those employees, whenever their services can be spared.

Mr. Banks offered an amendment giving the same privilege for one week (exclusive of their furloughs) to the employees of all the other executive departments, and advocated it.

Mr. Holman moved to amend Mr. Banks' amendment by including all the persons in the employ of the government.

The amendments were agreed to and the bill passed.

Of the 1,141 counties in the United States, twenty-nine are named after Washington, twenty-three after Jefferson, twenty-one after Jackson, nineteen after Madison, eighteen after Monroe, seventeen after Lincoln, twelve after Grant and Polk, eleven after Johnson, seven after Taylor, four after Van Buren, four after Pierce, three after Buchanan and two after Tyler and Fillmore.

Summer has Come.

Oh! the soft, sweet language of love! It's oft in the stilly night we hear its gentle murmur.

"Dost think summer has come, Henri?"

"Yes, dearest Consatina, I feel that I may assure thee that this warmthness will be no more dispelled by the wind. But why so strange a question?"

"Because I fain would clothe my neither extremities with silken covering were I assured of the continuance of the present balminess. To thee, who art so good and wise, your Consatina looks for counsel in all things affecting her health and happiness."

"Believe me, they are dear to me, sweet one, and I am proud that thou shouldst deem me worthy to advise thee in a matter of so grave import. I am confident thou hast naught to fear in making the change thou desirest. To prove the strength of my conviction, I have but to inform thee that only yesternight I laid aside my flannel."

"Oh, Henri!" she gasped, clinging convulsively to him: "was it not premature? Horrid fears assail me. What if thou shouldst take cold and die? Oh, my protector! me—ah"—

"Calm thyself, me angel! There is no danger. All will be well."

"I shall hope for the best, Henri, and pray nightly that no rude blast shall return to chill thy frame and place in jeopardy thy precious life. What would silk stockings be to Consatina wert thou gone?—a hollow mockery, a stuffless fabric."

Then they clinched, and we left.

At our request Cragin & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., have promised to send any of our readers, gratis (on receipt of fifteen cents to pay postage,) a sample of Dobbins' Electric Soap to try. Send at once.

Chapped hands, face, pimples, ringworm, saltrheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and rough skin made soft and smooth, by using JUNIPER TAR SOAP. Be careful to get only that made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, as there are many imitations made with common tar, all of which are worthless.—*Com.*

A debtor severely questioned as to the reason of his not paying a just debt, replied: "Solomon was a very wise man, and Samson a very strong one, but neither of 'em could pay his debts without money."

What Shall I Take.

This is often a serious question with the invalid. He finds the market flooded with proprietary medicines, scores of which are recommended as certain cures for his peculiar ailment. He reads the papers, circulars and almanacs, and finds each sustained by plausible arguments setting forth its virtues and specific action. The recommendations are as strong for one as for another. The cures claimed to have been wrought by one are as wonderful as those claimed to have been wrought by another. In his perplexity and doubt, the sufferer is sometimes led to reject all. But it should be borne in mind that this condition of things is one that cannot be remedied. In a land where all are free, the good, —the truly valuable—must come into competition with the vile and worthless, and must be brought to public notice by the same instrumentality, which is advertising. In such a case, perhaps the only absolute proof that a remedy is what it claims to be, is to try it. The "test of a pudding is the eating of it." "Prove all things, hold fast that which is good," is the apostolic injunction. There may, however, be stronger presumptive evidence in favor of one remedy than there is in favor of another, and this should be allowed its due weight. A due regard to this may save a vast amount of experimenting and a useless outlay of money. As presumptive evidence in favor of Dr. Pierce's family medicines, the proprietor desires to say that they are prepared by a new and scientific process by which the virtues of the crude plants and roots are extracted without the use of a particle of alcohol. Not a particle of this destroyer of our race enters into the composition of either his Golden Medical Discovery or Favorite Prescription. This consideration alone ought certainly to rank them high above the vile compounds saturated with alcohol, Jamaica rum, sour beer or vinegar, which are everywhere offered for sale. Again, they are of uniform strength, and their virtues can never be impaired by age. They are also made from fresh herbs and roots, gathered in the appropriate season, when they are flush with medicinal properties. In support of these claims the following testimony is offered:

NEWARK, N. J., 1876.

R. V. Pierce, M. D.:

Dear Sir—I have sold a great deal of your excellent remedies, and I prefer to sell them before others, because they give good satisfaction to those who use them. I hear such remarks as Sage's Remedy completely cured me; it is a splendid thing;" or, "Pierce's Discovery is just what I wanted; I feel better than I ever did." One of our celebrated singers uses it for strengthening her voice, and says "there is nothing equals it;" and so I might give scores of remarks said about your preparations. A colored woman was using your Discovery, and after taking three bottles was completely cured. She, being in the store, said to me: I don't want no doctors 'round me so long as I can get the Discovery; it beats all your doctors." And so I might go on. I am, most respectfully, yours,

ATHA B. CROOKS.

A fact worth remembering—five cents' worth of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*, given to a horse twice a week, will save double that amount in grain, and the horse will be fatter, sleeker, and in every way worth more money than though he did not have them.

Married ladies, under all circumstances, will find *Parsons' Purgative Pills* safe; and, in small doses, a mild cathartic. They cause no griping pains or cramp.

Nothing is more harassing than ulcers or boils. Fortunately they can be quickly healed by the use of GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP, which purges the sore of its poisonous virus or proud flesh, and thus removes the only obstacle to its healing. Depot, Crittenton's, No. 7 Sixth avenue, New York.

Grow young in ten minutes with Hill's Instantaneous Hair Dye.

If Vegetine is taken regularly, according to directions, a certain and speedy cure of dyspepsia will follow its use.

SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC.—In the atmosphere experienced here during the summer months, the lethargy produced by the heat takes away the desire for wholesome food, and frequent perspirations reduce bodily energy, particularly those suffering from the effects of debilitating diseases. In order to keep a natural healthful activity of the system, we must resort to artificial means. For this purpose Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is very effectual. A few doses will create an appetite and give fresh vigor to the enervated body. For dyspepsia, it is invaluable. Many eminent physicians have doubted whether dyspepsia can be permanently cured by the drugs which are generally employed for that purpose. The Sea Weed Tonic in its nature is totally different from such drugs. It contains no corrosive minerals or acids; in fact, it assists the regular operations of nature, and supplies her deficiencies. The tonic in its nature so much resembles the gastric juice that it is almost identical with that fluid. The gastric juice is the natural solvent which, in a healthy condition of the body, causes the food to be digested; and when this juice is not increased in sufficient quantities, indigestion, with all its distressing symptoms, follows. The Sea Weed Tonic performs the duty of the gastric juice when the latter is deficient. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic sold by all Druggists.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	07½	@ 10½
Common to Good Texans	07	@ 07
Milch Cows	33 00	@65 00
Hogs—Live	—	@ —
Dressed	08½	@ 08½
Sheep	04½	@ 05½
Lambs	06½	@ 09
Cotton—Middling	11⅞	@ 12
Flour—Extra Western	5 25	@ 6 50
State Extra	5 25	@ 6 75
Wheat—Red Western	1 01	@ 1 15
No. 2 Spring	1 10	@ 1 13
Rye—State	85	@ 88
Barley—State	—	@ —
Barley Malt	90	@ 1 35
Oats—Mixed Western	33	@ 43
Corn—Mixed Western	60	@ 60
Hay, per cwt	60	@ 95
Straw, per cwt	60	@ 1 30
Hops.....75's—10 @17 .... olds	04	@ 08
Pork—Mess	20 00	@20 00
Lard	11	@ 11
Fish—Mackerel, No. 1, new	16 00	@18 00
" No. 2, new	12 00	@14 00
Dry Cod, per cwt	4 75	@ 5 25
Herring, Scaled, per box	23	@ 23
Petroleum—Crude ...... 09 @09	Refined,	16¼
Wool—California Fleece	14	@ 25
Texas "	14	@ 25
Australian "	—	@ —
Butter—State	20	@ 25
Western Dairy	23	@ 24
Western Yellow	18	@ 23
Western Ordinary	12	@ 15
Cheese—State Factory	08	@ 10¼
State Skimmed	03	@ 05
Western	04	@ 09
Eggs—State	16	@ 16½

BUFFALO.

Flour	6 15	@10 00
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1 27	@ 1 27
Corn—Mixed	51½	@ 51½
Oats	34	@ 31
Rye	85	@ 85
Barley	—	@ —

PHILADELPHIA.

Beef Cattle—Extra	04	@ 06½
Sheep	04½	@ 05½
Hogs—Dressed	08½	@ 09½
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	5 75	@ 8 25
Wheat—Western Red	75	@ 85
Rye	70	@ 75
Corn—Yellow	58	@ 58
Mixed	54	@ 57
Oats—Mixed	28	@ 34
Petroleum—Crude ...12⅛ @12½	Refined,	16

WATERTOWN, MASS.

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BOSTON, Mass., May 9, 1871.

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P. S.—Mine is but one among the many cures your medicine has effected in this place. B. P.

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